The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,056—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "HIMALAYA."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by "Himalaya" may be sent to the Ship at the PRINCE'S DOCK, before 8 A.M., on FRIDAY, 4th May, or to the P. & O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, up to 9 A.M., on SATURDAY, 5th May. A STEAM BARGE leaves the Apollo Bunder, at Noon, on Day of Sailing, to convey Passengers on Board, and only Hand Packages will be received on that Launch.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 16th May 30th
June 13th June 27th July 11th July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 1st, 1894.

"HEAD LINE."

S. S. "RAMORE HEAD," 2,913 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, on or about 7th May. Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accomodation for a limited number of Passengers. Steamer is at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, and Cabins can be seen any time on application to Steward. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerab, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,650 tons, on the 5th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 10th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1894. Agents.

LUNDS LINE OF AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

THE First-Class Screw Steamer "BUNGAREE," 2,900 Tons Gross, Commander Arthur Burgess, R. N. R., will SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about the 9th Instant.

This Steamer has splendid Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Should sufficient inducement offer, Passengers may be landed at Plymouth.

For Rates of Passage money, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Fort, 1st May, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S QUININE WINE.

STRONGLY recommended by the Medical profession as an agreeable form of taking that invaluable tonic Quinine for Debility after Fever, Faintings, and Sinking Feel at the Stomach, Nervous Debility, and Neuralgia.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8; per Dozen, Rs. 13-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Bentley's Accident Emergency Case	58	0
Compactum Midwifery Case, size 9"×5"×4½"	180	0
Brown Seguard's Testicular Fluid, per Tube	3	8
Kremlin Cream (An American Tooth Paste), per Tube	1	4
Insufflateurs (new pattern, clean and easily used), each	5	0
Ear Trumpets, Bronzed (cornet shape), each	5	0
Ear Trumpets, Nickel-plated, do. each	6	0
Spray Producers, elegant patterns, each Rs. 2-8 and	3	0
Ebonite Stethescopes, with deep Ear pieces, increasing the volume of Sound, each	3	8
Urethral Syringe with Backward Flow, each	1	12

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KEMP & CO., LD., IMPORTERS OF ARTIFICIAL LEGS, ARMS AND EYES.

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Deformity Instruments, &c.
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455	"Tenax" Drawing Paper, thin, 60" wide, unmounted.	Per yard	0 12	0 14
455	Do. do. mounted on cloth.	"	3 2	3 8
456	Do. do. unmounted, thicker.	"	1 0	1 2
456	Do. do. mounted.	"	3 2	3 8
100	Do. Smooth Surface, 39¼" by 28¾"	Per Sheet	0 9	0 10
144	"Incomparable," grainless Drawing Paper in sheets, 39¼" by 28¾"	Per Sheet	0 14	1 0
102	Do. do. mounted, 42" wide.	Per yard	3 2	3 8
441	Grey Drawing Paper, for details, extra thick, 57" wide.	"	0 12	0 14

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STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

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OVERLAND TRUNKS.	FITTED DRESSING CASES.	FITTED BAGS.
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TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.	SPONGES and BAGS.	SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.	HOSIERY GLOVES.	PREMIER BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.	SCARVES and TIES.	ECLIPSE BAGS.
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CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.	WARM SUITS.	DISPATCH BOXES.
	ULSTER and OVERCOATS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
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THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for.............. Rs. 16-8.

FOR **Rs. 12-8** We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1894.

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TRAVELLING RUGS & WRAPS.
FOR
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FOR
ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

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(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	"	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	"	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

				Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	"	25	"	10	0
Reg. Reina	"	25	"	7	8
Trabucos	"	25	"	3	4
Caliope	"	50	"	6	0
Damas	"	100	"	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	"	50	"	5	8
Hidalgas	"	100	"	10	0
* Corea	"	25	"	5	0
Carolina	"	100	"	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	"	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
" "Golden Medium," Medium	"	2	8
" "Cavendish, Strong"	"	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	" "	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	" "	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES,
MINT STREET, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS for the REPAIRS of SURGICAL Instruments and Appliances will be received up to 12 Noon, on the 1st June, 1894, by the Undersigned.

For further particulars SEE "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 8th May, and two following issues.

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WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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KRONPRINZ PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops
(IN WHITE BOTTLES).
THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

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In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
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Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE;—MILD
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"RIFLE" do.; FULL.
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.
VIRGINIA SHAG.
LATAKIA.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS,
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

TRICHINOPOLIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice,
SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

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On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE................................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful grey Arab horse, 8 years old, about 14 hands, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 very handsome bay Australian mare, goes well in harness.
1 goat and cart and one buffalo.
1 brown country bred pony, 12-1, going both in harness and saddle, free from vice, about 7 or 8 years of age.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses, at Ahmed Mahomed Mushari's Stables, Belassis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT RIPON ROAD AND COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 (Narondass Culliandass vs. Dewidass Harivalabdass), and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 8th day of January and 19th day of April, 1884, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned date and time, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

ON TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1894, at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.—All the piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,127 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by a vacant space intended for a private road to be used in common by the purchaser of the several lots now offered for sale and hereinafter referred to as the said private road, on the south by the property of Abdool Rajak bin Kartas, on the east by the Ripon Road, and on the west by lot No. 3, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3C-3561, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of batty ground situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 790 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Esmailjee Ebrahimjee, on the south by the said private road, on the east by the Ripon Road, and on the west by lot No. 4, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3C-3561, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 946 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said private road, on the south by the property of Abdool Rajak bin Kartas, on the east partly by lot No. 1 and partly by the property of Abdool Rajak bin Kartas, and on the west by the lot No. 5, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3562, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1812·63 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Hassanally Mulla Hakimjee, on the south by the said private road, on the east partly by lot No. 2 and partly by the property of Esmailjee Ebrahimjee, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3562, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 5.—All that piece of batty ground situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1046·77 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said private road, on the south by the property of Ahmed Mahamad Mushari, on the east by lot No. 3, and on the west by the property of Succur Poput, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3562, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 6.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1327·37 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Hassonally Mulla Hakimjee, on the south by the said private road, on the east by lot No. 4, and on the west by the property of Succur Poput, and which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3562, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 7.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1381·22 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said private road, on the south by the property of Jitekar, on the east by the property of Succur Poput, and on the west by lot No. 9, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3564, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 8.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1527·33 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Hassonally Mulla Hakimji, on the south by the said private road, on the east by the property of Succur Poput, and on the west by lot No. 10, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3564, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT. NO. 9 A.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1902·78 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said private road, on the south partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed bin Haji Oosman, partly by lot No. 9 B and partly by the property of Jitekar, on the east by lot No. 7, and on the west by the property of Lingoo Bai, wife of Rajana Kamatee, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2564, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 9 B.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 379 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said lot No. 9 B, on the south and west by the property of Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the east by the property of Jitekar, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 335-64 and 435-64, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 10.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1437·67 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Hassanally Mulla Hakimjee, on the south by the said private road, on the east by lot No. 8, and on the west partly by the property of Lingoobai, wife of Rajana Kamatee, and partly by that of Ladha Ebrahim, and which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3564, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1894, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 11.—All that piece of land, with a chawl thereon, situate on the south side of the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 929 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the said Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the south by the property of Bai Motleebai Wadia, on the east by third Pinjrapole lane, on the west by a gully or sweeper's passage, one half of which belongs to the vendor, and the other half of which belongs to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang. The said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Ward C, Street Nos. 91, 93, at 99, 87 (1) 81, 82 to 87, 34 (2), and is now and for many years past has been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narrandas Culliandas and Devidas Harrivullabdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Nisan Pada, Nagpada, Chbas Mohla, Gora Mohla, Panvel, Ghat Kopper, Pydhowne, Dontad Street or Khadac, Chinch Bunder, Chinchpoogly, Sewree, Worlee, Kambekar Street, Carnac Bunder, &c.

Unless previously sold by private sale, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned Days and Times, on the Premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, Widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, and Guardian of the property of her Minor Sons, Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosan Ebrahim, the undermentioned properties. The said Ayshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the Sale of the said properties:—

LOT NO. 1.—ON THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenements and buildings now standing and being thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4419·69 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Ahmedabad Street, on or towards the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on or towards the east by Frere Road and on or towards the west partly by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and partly by the property belonging to James Donald or his Assignee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald & Co., and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria.

LOT NO. 2.—ON FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., at our Rooms.

All that undivided three-fourths share in the Inami village Purgana Toorfamooval, situate in the district of Panvel, in the Colaba Zilla, and which said lands, hereditaments, and premises more particularly described in the indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd March, 1888, and made between Kazi Ahmed Vulleed Kazi Mahomed Sheriff, and several others of the one part, and Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-registration office, Bombay, being No. 84A at pages 279 to 289 of Vol. 63 of book No. 1.

LOT NO. 3.—On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that or these several pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole and Ghat Kopper, in the Zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the schedule referred to in the deed of mortgage, dated 23rd March, 1888, and made between Premji Purshotum and his Wife, Monghidas, of the one part, and Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-registration office, Bombay, being No. 85A, at pages 312 to 320, Vol. 62 of book No. 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Large Piece of Vacant Land with Property at Girgaum, behind Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's Bungalow.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Seth Abdoola Dawood Bewla, and on account and risk or Mr. Anundrao Narayen, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of land situate on the north side of Khetwady Road and east side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,666 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 75, new No. 13752, old Survey No—new Survey No. 7386, together with the buildings standing thereon, accused by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1899-1899 and 1900, and street Nos. 1, 2, and 3, bounded on the east by the property of Padamjee Pestonjee, on the west by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on the north partly by property of Cumroodin Abdulla, partly by property of Mahomedan Ismail, partly by property of Khundoji Ramji, and partly by property of Gopaldas Mahadhowdas, and on the south by the said Khetwady Road and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the Kharwa Dana Road and other tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, belonging to
A. C. LLOYD, Esq., leaving for Calcutta,
At his Residence, Old Ice House, next to
Great Western Hotel,
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, 1894.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, above the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, 1 first rate double barrel C N B L Rifle, in case complete, almost new, 400 bore, weighing only 8 lbs. 3 oz., also 200 Irish loaded cartridges, brass cases, &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 4, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 FULL-PRESSED BALES GOOD DHOLLERA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sale by Public Auction at the Bombay Cotton Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Mr. Ramdass Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.

100 full-pressed bales good. Dhollera cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 case 50 musical clocks.

1 lot of sample goods consisting of accordions, table mats, brushes, steel trunks, musical box, dressing cases, photo frames, mirrors, hardware, &c.

A quantity of tinned provisions, consisting of compressed and boiled mutton, roast and Heghland mutton, boiled beef, soups, soup and boneli, beef suet, beef tea, preserved potatoes, &c.

657 bundles Swedish nail rods, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16 by 3-16.
1171 " " hoop iron ⅝, ⅞, 1½ by 1-16.
202 " each ½ cwt, hoop iron ⅜ by W. G. 20 Brand F. M. and Co.
202 " " " ⅜ by W G 20 Brand "Goldmohur."

By order of Mr. Carl Wallach and on account and at the risk of Rehmutrala Motun, ex s. s. Oriental—
859—R N—1 case 224¾ yards woollens.

By order of Hemraj Canjee and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Nensookh Wassoodew—
B 2681—2687 / 2694—2695 | 4 cases 236 pieces fancy cambric prints.

On account of the concerned ex Deepdale—
1 new iron hand cart.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES T. RED YARN.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. well sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mangaldas Ghirdhardass Parekh, Ahmedabad—

Ex s. s. Lycia.

(MGP) 1319—26-40—15 bales 'John Orr Ewing and Co.'s XX. quality 2-40s Turkey-red yarn.

Ex s. s. City of Edinburgh.

41-55—15 bales John Orr Ewing and Co.'s XX quality 2-40s Turkey-red yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs.—Merwanjee Mody & Co., Ld., the following goods:—

M M & Co.—74-80—5 cases Abestos goods.
V 881 B—43 bags French chalk.
V 768 B—1—1 case reversible rings.
V 766 B—1—1 case balances.
V 547 B—1 case lamp wicks.
V 548 B—1-2—2 cases wire gauges and galvanised wire.
V 545 B—1—1 case lamps.
V 624 B—1-20—17-holed grindstones.
V 616 B—1-7—7 sacks hammer and shovel shafts.
V 643 B—1 case coloured lenses.
V 623 B—1—1 case copper tubes.
V 549 B—1—1 case loom forks.
V 522 B—1-10—10 frames hair felt.

SALE OF 125 KEGS LIQUID ALIZARINE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Chutterbhooj Khimjee—

Ex. s. s. Africa.

G. 1460 99—40 kegs liquid alizarine of 20 per cent.
1500 84—85 " " of 16 per cent.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sa.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in godown, situate in Cursetjee Suklajee Street, opposite to the Napier Foundry, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel:—

A quantity of machinery, consisting of wheels for portable engines, pullies and fly wheels, weighing machines, screw jacks, hand ice machines, chaff cutting machines, patent chain blocks, pumps, tanks, couplings, bolts and nuts, tool fittings, castings, &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and will be on view 4 days befor sale.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the property of Lt.-Col W. Osborn, R. E., consisting of camp furniture, engineering books, strong built Barreilly Cart, one powerful grey Arab and one Australian horse, harness, Swiss cottage and Bechoba tents, rowtees and necessary tents, near new Manchester rifle, with kit, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 30 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED DIAGONAL MUSLIN.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gurdial Paliram, Delhi—

D 1981—1 case 139 pieces 27·28" by 1,791½ yards, white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2182-5—4 cases 200 pieces each 10 yards by 27·28" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2186-8—3 cases each 150 pieces each 10 yards by 40-41" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2189-90—2 cases each 100 pieces each 10 yards by 53·24" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
1926—1 case 200 pieces 27-28" by 3,347¾ yards white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2049—1 case 150 pieces each 10 yards by 40-41" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2050—1 case 150 pieces 10 yards by 35-36" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2084-89—6 cases each 200 pieces each 10 yards by 27-28 white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2113-2—2 cases 150 pieces each 10 yards by 35-36" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2115-14—2 cases each 150 pieces each 10 yards by 40-41" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2123-24—2 cases each 200 pieces each 10 yards by 27-28" white embrodered diagonal muslin.
2125-27—3 cases each 150 pieces each 10 yards by 35-36" white embrodered diagonal muslin.
2128-29—2 cases each 100 pieces each 10 yards by 53 54" white embroidered diagonal muslin.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1894, the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground situate at Middle Colaba, containing by iadmeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15912, old Survey No. 24 and new Survey No. 9678, together with the bungalow or dwelling house, stable and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Muncipality of Bombay under Ward No. 20 Street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea shore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq. and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehangir R. Kharas, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 4, 1894.

THE "NEW" TOILET VINAGER, Fleurs d'Eucalyptus, a specialite, Rs. 4 per Bottle.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jugjiwan Jivraj, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hurgovind Hurji (now deceased), by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 9th January, 1892, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel village, on the west side of the Parel village passage outside the Fort, in the sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 486 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Government Toka under old No. 55, new No. A-14199, and new Survey No. 60, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 117, and now under Ward No. 2592, street No. 1286, and bounded on the east by the Parel village passage, on the west by the house now or lately of Gopal Dhondjee Washerman, on the north by the house now or lately of Lakhmidas Curumsey, and on the south by the Government House.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 4, 1894.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply, during the year 1894-95, of the undermentioned Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture:—

FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Jerseys, White-woollen, with Badges	No.	430
Cloth, Grey, great coat, No. 2, Water-proofed	Yds.	3,350
Serge, white, lining	"	46,600
Flannel, grey, 54"	"	13,500
Canvas staying	"	6,000
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	"	49,600
" grey 36" M. T.	"	7,700

FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Cloth, drab, white-list	Yds.	3,800
" Dark-green	"	15,100
" Dark-blue	"	980
" Cavalry Grey	"	620
" Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats	"	10,500
Serge, dark-blue, ordinary	"	52,900
" dark-green	"	8,700
Cotton, grey, 36" M. T.	"	10,500
Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes	"	10,000

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on Printed Forms obtainable at the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur) and must be accompanied by 2-yard Samples of the materials Tendered for.

Tenders will be opened on the 1st of June, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipur, the 6th April, 1894.

MATHERAN PONIES.

VISITORS REQUIRING Sound and Safe PONIES may apply direct to me. I am the largest Owner on the Hill. Forty of my Ponies may now be Inspected in the New Government Stables, at Matheran.

EBRAHIM K. KHAN,
Horse Dealer, Matheran.

Matheran, 18th April, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CH. C. B. COLT "Monogram," 4 years, Height 15-1 in., Sound, good tempered, and a fine Mover. By Egotist (Sire of Minden) from Emblem by Mulciber (Sire of Tangri) from Souvenir (Dam of Woodstock) by Lopcatcher from Keepsake by Salway. Egotist is a Grandson of Lexington; Mulciber of The Flying Dutchman; and Lopcatcher is a son of Birdcatcher. It will thus be seen that Monogram is related to Foxhall, Suspender, La Fleche, Ormonde, Isinglass, &c., and Combines three of the finest strains of Blood in the World. Untried. Price Rs. 1,500 and half Winnings during the season of 1894-95. Apply to

COLONEL TUCKER,
Inspector-General of Police, Simla.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.

Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF INDIA, LIMITED.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

APPLY TO
Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-3

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	
Second do.	" 2-8	
Third do.	" 2-8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2	per line.

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8	per line.
Second do.	4½	"
Third do.	2½	"

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98[illegible]
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£[illegible]
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	320 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4[illegible]
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	3,625	200	185	18	4[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,875
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,320
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,300	25	all 100 25	5	19xd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvdRs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 192½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,225
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	455
[illegible] Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	115
[illegible]gaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
[illegible]adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59[illegible]
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	[illegible]	188	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200 215
Volkart		1,00[illegible]	1000	Rs. 0	1005
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	[illegible]
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	415
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 per ct.	310
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 25	625
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	1,075
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	390
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	765
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 pr. ct	620
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 10	535
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 40	390
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	440
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 15	315xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	375
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 pr. ct.	520
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	295
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs.30dvd	645
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	660
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 1	520
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 60	1,165
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	290
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,140
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 pr. ct.	540
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	340
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		117½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	805
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 20	595
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	605
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	725
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	560
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15per ct.	148
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	765
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 100	2,575
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 pr. ct	1,535
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,570
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	117½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	1,900
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 20	410
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	305
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 60	1,217½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	775
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	1,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1,310
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	520
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 15	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12½	325xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12½	155
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 15	425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	551
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	648
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 28-15	
China Leaf	28-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	27-7	"
Do. new	27-4	"
Australian do.	28-4	
Bombay do.	28-8	
English Sovereigns	18-3	
Do. [illegible]	18-3	
Bar Silver [illegible]	94-8	
Do. [illegible]	94-8	
Carolus Dollars	222	Nominal.
Mexican do.	185	
Francs	316	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Wistow Hall (s), from Barey; Lindula (s), Rangoon; Hannah M. Bell (s), Cardiff; and Pemba (s), Busreh.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Idar (s), for Genoa, &c.; Sutlej (s), and Maniba (s), China, &c.; Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Patna (s), and Nerbudda (s), Calcutta, &c.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

Fair.—The annual Wagasari Fair will be held to-morrow, at Parel Tank Road.

Bombay Sailing Association.—There will be a race to-morrow, Saturday, at 4-30 p.m. Entries for yachts closing at noon to-day, and for ship's boats at noon on the day of the race. Course No. 4 reversed will be sailed.

Assistant Registrar.—Mr. Bapooji Dinnanath, who for several years has served as Interpreter to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been promoted to the post of Assistant Registrar of the Court.

Theft in the Lines.—Conductor E. G. Facey, of the Ordnance Department, residing in the lines, near the Crawford Markets, has reported to the police the theft of wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 151, from his room during Tuesday night.

Omission.—The names of Mrs. and Miss J. A. Shepherd have been inadvertently omitted from the list of the guests present at the afternoon party of Tuesday last, at Mr. B. Pitale's family residence, also that Mrs. Ballantine and Misses Green took an active part in the concert, at the same party.

Small-Pox Epidemic.—An epidemic of small-pox has been raging about Currey Road amongst mill-hands, and Mr. Taylor, a mill manager, has died from the disease, caught while living at Chinchpoogly. The Health Department of the Municipality were informed, and they have taken all possible steps to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille..........Merry England..........W. William.
Overture..........Sommernachtstraum..Suppe.
Gavotte..........Saidie..........Amillon.
Selection..........Faust up to Date..........Meyer Lutz.
Polka..........See Me Dance..........E Solomon.
Valse..........Fairie Voices..........Gwyllym Crowe.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Lancers..........Utopia Limited..........Kinkee.
Fantasia..........Gipsy Life..........Le Tihere.
Valse..........Braganza..........C. Godfrey.
Barn Dance..........The Boston Belle..........A. E. Godfrey
Ballet Music..........The Men of Promethens....Beethoven.
Polka..........En Chasse..........Fahrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatally scalded.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bhaichund Poonja, aged twenty years, a labourer, residing at Erskine Road. He was employed at a chunam kiln, belonging to a Borah, named Esoobbhoy, at Sewree, on the 8th ultimo, and while emptying a can containing baked stones into a water-tank, his foot slipped and he fell into the tank, severely scalding his legs and thighs. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 8 p.m., on Wednesday, from the effects of the scalds. A verdict in accordance with these facts was recorded.

Burglary at Arthur Road.—Purshotam Thakersey, a grocer, having his shop at Arthur Road, reported to the police yesterday morning, that his shop had been entered on the previous night by removing an iron bar from a window at the back of the premises and a wooden box containing clothes and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 192-8 stolen therefrom. Enquiries were made by the police, and resulted in the arrest of a Hindu, named Mania Walia, with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. It appears that Mania had an accomplice who has got the remainder of the stolen property, but the police have not yet succeeded in tracing his whereabouts.

Theft at a Police Station.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jauoo Ramji was charged with stealing a goat from the Bazaar Gate Police Station. Inspector George, in charge of the station, deposed that yesterday morning at six o'clock the goat was missing from the police station. On coming to the court at eleven o'clock he saw the goat downstairs. He identified it as his property. From further evidence it appeared that the accused was carrying the goat on his shoulders at Abdul Rahiman Street. Being challenged by a police sepoy, he said he bought it from a Marwari. The shop of the Marwari was pointed out by the man, but on enquiry it was found that the marwari had nothing to do in the matter. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

At it Again.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Abdulla Ismail, a Mahomedan of bad repute, was charged at the instance of Constable Merchant, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having committed theft of a bundee, containing a silver watch and chain and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 32, belonging to Noormahomed Oosman, a timber merchant, residing at Mandvi, and having his godown at Chinch Bunder Road. At 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the complainant went to his godown and having placed his bundee, hanging on a rail, went outside to inspect something at the back of the godown. In the meantime the accused came there and having helped himself with the bundee, was leaving the premises, when he was arrested with the property in his possession by a police ramosee doing duty there. The accused against whom was a register of four previous convictions and who had come out of the jail only a few minutes before the theft, denied the offence, stating that he picked up the property, lying on the road, but as he was of a "damaged character," the ramosee became suspicious and arrested him. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Rescue Home.—For the purpose of providing a way of reformation for native women of ill-fame, the Salvation Army have started a Rescue Home here, on the lines of similar institutions at Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo. In the three homes named during the year ending October last, 149 girls were dealt with, and the officers claim the following results:—26 girls were sent to situations, 13 were reformed and restored to their friends, 22 had to be taken to the hospital, 18 were dismissed for insubordination or other bad conduct, 20 "left honourably for other reasons," and 48 "professed conversion while in the homes." For the Bombay Home a large bungalow, situated a short distance from Sewree Cemetery, has been secured on lease, and we learn "is to be at once the centre of a vigorous rescue crusade." A staff of officers has already been appointed to the Home which will be superintended by "Major" Anaji, whilst "Capt." Dayabai (Hole) who has had long experience of similar work in England, will be the officer in charge. The home will accommodate twenty girls, and it is anticipated that the monthly outlay will be Rs. 200.

Presentation.—A correspondent writes from Cutch Mandvi:—A public meeting, largely attended by influential citizens of all classes, was held in the hall of the Khengarji Library, under the presidency of Shett Ruttonsey Jivandas Ebji, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Ratanshunker Bhaishunker, Munsiff of the local Court, on his being transferred to Bhachan Court. The address sets forth in detail the various offices which Mr. Ratanshunker has filled during the last twenty years, and how well he had acquitted himself in the discharge of his duty to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and the subjects of Cutch in general. A short sketch of his career in Mundra came next. The settlement of many important questions of long-standing in the Revenue Department, in the interest of the State as well as the landholders showed his tact and knowledge in that special branch, as did his decisions in both civil and criminal cases reflect his legal acumen. As Vahivatdar and President of the Municipal Corporation, he had inaugurated and completed many useful works, facilitating commercial business and tending to promote the health of the inhabitants. His personal example had besides diffused a vigorating influence over the charitable atmosphere of the place. In fine, both as an officer and a private gentleman, he had made himself thoroughly popular, and the people in appreciation of his merits have raised amongst themselves a substantial fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to the encouragement of education. The address having been presented, Mr. Ratanshunker thanked the audience in suitable terms, and said that since every address to a Darbari official had to be sent to his Highness's approval, he would have no objection in accepting the same if it received the royal sanction.

RAILWAY SERVICE TO ANDHERI.

A representation numerously signed is to be presented to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, requesting them to cancel their recent order discontinuing the running of the train from the 30th ultimo leaving Andheri for Bombay, at 10-35 a.m., Madras time, arriving at Bombay (Church Gate Station) at 11-28. They urge that the aforesaid train was extremely convenient to them not only because it brought them to Bombay at an hour when business might be said to have just commenced, but allowed several of them who are landed proprietors, ample time to look after their landed and other interests, which they are not now able to do since the discontinuance of the train in question. It was also very convenient to the residents of distant villages like Versowa, Mehr, Jooam, Tara, &c., who have now to leave their homes at such an early hour as 8 or 8-30 a.m. in order to catch the train leaving Andheri at 9-34 a.m. Up to a recent date the total number of trains running daily to and from Andheri was nine on week days and six on Sundays, a number far too short when compared with that of trains running to and from Bandra, which is thirty-four on week days as well as Sundays, and if the former number, small as it is (viz., nine) was to be still further reduced the memorialists are constrained to state that the reduction can only be carried out by a sacrifice of public convenience. Considering the daily increase, reported on all sides, in the population of the City of Bombay, it becomes necessary to place such further facilities in the way of the public, as will enable them to go and inhabit healthy suburbs roundabout Bombay, such as those mentioned above, by increasing the number of trains running daily to them, a measure which, while benefiting the public cannot but in the end prove pecuniarily beneficial to the railway company also, and any measure which, instead of increasing, curtails these facilities, are apt to be viewed by the public with distrust and to greatly retard for a long time the growth in point of population of these health settlements. Under these circumstances, it is requested that the order directing the discontinuance of the train be cancelled, and, if possible, such further increase in the existing number of trains, running to and from Andheri be effected as will make that station and the intermediate station of Santa Cruz, still more popular from a residential point of view.

BOLDNESS DEJECTED.

Under this heading a correspondent sends us the following letter which we reproduce *verbatim et literatim*:—

Dear Sir,—Kindly give the accident a corner in your paper. On Sunday evening last a grown up Parsi with two children ventured to cross in a tony (small boat) Lady Jamsetji Road Bridge, where the current of water is so great, that unhappily the boat capsized, and the poor children with the old grand father, were seen coming up and down in water. An alarm being raised by me and other spectators, who were then passers-by, moved the sympathy of two fishermen, who hastened to their assistance, swam boldly, and brought out the children and the old man in the midst of anxious spectators with no hurt. I learnt subsequently that these fishermen were told to go away, feeling content on the little "chirimiry" which the spectators gave. In the interest of justice and encouragement to these poor men, allow me, through your columns, to invite the attention of parents and relatives of the rescued, to pay them a reward for their gallant act.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIRSHAH LIMJEE.

Bombay, 2nd May.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 1st May were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazett":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 30th, 11 feet 5 inches against 10 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvesting completed in some talukas. Late spring crops flourishing. Preparations for next kharif season progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 6 feet 10 inches against 7 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvesting continues. Threshing commenced in a few talukas. Wheat slightly damaged by blight. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hydrabad.—Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress in four talukas. Reaping and division of rabi crops nearly completed. Jambha has suffered in Shahdadpur owing to hot winds. Wheat has suffered from rust in three talukas and from high winds in one; oil seed crops damaged by blight in Moro. Probable outturn 50 per cent. in Naushahro. Fodder insufficient in three and agricultural stock poor in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting generally completed. Prices of fodder risen.

Thar and Parkar.—Fierce hot winds reported from desert talukas. Wheat crops gathered in, and threshing operations commenced.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 28th April 1894).—Cotton picking in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Lands are being prepared for next season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 28th April 1894)—Cotton picking almost completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Threshing of wheat in progress. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 28th April 1894).—Cotton picking almost completed. Lands are being prepared for next season's cultivation. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good except cotton. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Preparations of lands for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing commenced in all talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 25th and 26th, 1° warm on 27th. 28th and 30th, and nil on 29th and 1st. Vapour in air excessive from 25th to 27th, normal on 28th, 30th and 1st, and defective on 29th. Abnormal wind southerly from 26th to 29th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi crops almost finished. Rab-burning in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning and threshing of rabi crops in progress and completed in places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 2 cents in Vengurla. Rab-burning in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of wheat, gram and jowari in progress. Ploughing for the next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Nevasa and cheaper in the Rahuri and Sangamner talukas.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 28th April 1894). Rain for week in Sholapur 4 and in Barsi 7 cents. Lands are being prepared for the next season; sowing of Hundi crops in progress in the Sangola taluka. Prospect and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Barsi taluka and rice in the Malsiras taluka.

Satara.—Slight rain in three talukas. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain varying from 6 to 95 cents through out the district. Cotton picking almost completed. Lands are being prepared for next season.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 12 cents, total 2 inches 66 cents. Lands being prepared for next sowings.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district varying from 2 inches 65 cents in Nargund to 13 cents in Hangal. Harvesting of wheat and of late jowari nearly completed. Picking of cotton in progress.

Kanara.—Rain in five talukas except Karwar Ankola and Haliyal; maximum 1 inch 93 cents in Honavar, minimum 23 cents in Ankola. Lands are being prepared for monsoon crops. Garden produce healthy. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil and watering of sugar-cane in progress. Weather hot.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot. Cotton picking completed. Lands are being ploughed throughout the prant. Scarcity of grass.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Cotton picking continues. Lands are being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in parts of the Amreli division. Scarcity in Okhamandal; 1,129 labourers on relief works.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

There seems to be a great want for a really good and harmless Face Powder, which a Lady of Fashion would desire, and what is better than Blanc de Camellia, which is perfectly pure and harmless.—2s. 6d. MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

COUNTRY TOBACCO LICENCE-HOLDERS.

Another complaint from a country tobacco license-holder has been forwarded to Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, couched in the following terms:—

The humble petition of Luxman bin Luxman, residing at Kamatipura. Respectfully Sheweth—That your humble petitioner's father was a licensed dealer in tobacco for the last twenty years. He conducted his business at the Butcher Street, and the petitioner was from his infancy brought up in his father's profession. For the last four years he regularly attended his father's shop and thus assisted him in every way he could. The petitioner at one time attended an Anglo-Vernacular School and prosecuted his English studies as far as the Fourth Standard. But owing to poverty and with a view to render useful aid to his father, he discontinued his attendance at the school and fully trained himself in the line of business with which he had already become more or less conversant.

Unfortunately for the petitioner, his old father died two months ago. On the 5th February 1894, he, therefore, applied to Mr. J. D. Framjee, Senior Assistant Collector of Customs, for the transfer of his father's license to him. This system of transfer has been in vogue for many years, and even now there are instances in which near and even remote relations of deceased persons have been fortunate in securing their licenses for themselves. It is well-known that tobacco vendors train their sons or other relations in their profession, and the latter naturally expect to succeed them in their business. Hence the system of transferring licenses to the heirs or legal representatives of deceased persons has always proved a fair and humane one by providing their survivors with means of earning their livelihood of which they would otherwise be deprived. By the death of his father your petitioner was left without any means of support, and was anxiously waiting for a favourable decision of the Assistant Collector on the aforesaid application. But as the verbal reply personally communicated to him was unfavourable, another application, dated 11th April 1894, was addressed to the same officer, stating the hardships of the petitioner and praying for a transfer of his father's license to his name. On the 13th April a reply to his petition was received intimating that "the Collector is unable to grant the license applied for."

The injustice and hardship involved in such a decision need hardly be pointed out. Your honour is well aware of the condition and circumstances of persons placed in the position of the petitioner. The class of men who deal in tobacco are generally poor and cannot afford to train their children for any other walk of life. In the absence of any misconduct to deprive the latter of all prospects in life by cancelling their parents' license is a procedure which requires very strong justification, especially in view of the fact that the old and merciful system of transferring licenses to heirs of deceased persons has always proved satisfactory to all parties. While the departure from the established custom adds nothing substantial to the revenue of the Tobacco Department, it unnecessarily entails grievous hardships on the survivors of deceased licensed vendors.

How the present system operates harshly in other ways may be seen from the petitioner's case. The adverse decision of the Assistant Collector was communicated to the petitioner on the 13th April. All business had, therefore, to be stopped since that date, though his liability to pay rent to the house-owner for his shop for the current month and perhaps also for the ensuing month continued. Four rupees a month means a heavy burden to poor people, the more so when their source of income is stopped for no other reason than that they had the misfortune to lose those upon whom they were entirely dependent for support. Whatever the reasons for changing the old system, poor and illiterate traders in tobacco are unable to understand them. The rules and regulations of the Tobacco Department, the petitioner submits, should be suited to their requirements which have generally been fair and reasonable. Mr. Jehangir is a native officer who is naturally expected from his knowledge of the customs and habits of native traders to redress their grievances in a sympathetic spirit. But from the terms of his memo, dated 13th April, it appears that he receives his orders from the Collector. Under these circumstances the petitioner has ventured to place his case before your honour. When the petitioner's father did the business of a licensed tobacco vendor for nearly twenty years and took care to train his son in the same, it is most respectfully submitted that it is a grievous injustice to cancel his license, throw his heir adrift upon the world and deprive his family of the means of earning honest livelihood. The petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your honour will be pleased to reverse the order of the Collector and transfer his deceased father's license to his name, as is even now done in several instances.

For this act of kindness your petitioner shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

WHERE RUSSIA AND CHINA MEET.

At a reunion of the officers of the General Staff of the Petersburg military circle, Colonel Pootyata delivered an interesting lecture on the Russo-Chinese frontier in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Vladimir, Prince Nicholas, and a large number of General Officers and members of the Staff. Having pointed out in the beginning of his paper, that the importance of a correct appreciation of the military resources of the Chinese Empire as well as of the peculiar traits of the Chinese people and their most ancient civilization is necessitated by the length and nature of the Russo-Chinese frontier line, Colonel Pootyata gave a short account of Chinese religious life and political relations, and then proceeded to review the armed strength, organisation, numbers and fighting qualities of the Chinese forces. The strength of the Chinese army is estimated at 1,250,000 men, subdivided into several classes, but the number of men trained according to the modern standard of European armies does not exceed 450,000 500,000. The latter occupy points along the coast, and furnish the field force, a considerable percentage of them being also distributed in Manchuria. As regards China's power at sea, her navy is limited to one squadron—the northern squadron—consisting of 25 vessels of European type, destined almost exclusively for the defence of the coast line of the country.

The training of the Chinese army is carried on by different systems, according to whether the troops belong to the old or modern category. Talking of their training, the lecturer pointed to the original method in which the Chinese Field regulations are published. They, in distinction from European regulations, do not contain a collection of certain situations, but consist of a most artistically designed picture album, the drawings of which vividly represent various formations of drill, and even go on to such as bear a tactical character. In these drawings they largely devote themselves to very pretty formations, which have, however, from a modern tactics point of view, no sense whatever, but, on the other hand, undoubtedly fascinate the eye with their fantastic and pretty designs. Colonel Pootyata then turned to a description of China's possessions beyond the Great Wall,—the provinces of Kansu-Sinkiang; Mongolia, and Manchuria—in connection with the question of the conditions of security of the Russian frontier and of the means for an active and passive defence. Local conditions rendering a passage difficult, secure the Mongolian frontier line. Want of water, fodder and fuel, and the scanty development of roads present a most serious obstacle to the movement of large forces; consequently the Chinese have been paying special attention to the development of their army in Manchuria. Besides a standing army destined for service in garrison, new contingents of troops trained after European models have been raised in this province, their numbers being in excess of 30,000 men. Moreover, on the frontier of the Southern Usuri district strong garrisons have been placed in Ninguta, Sansing and Hunchun. In fact, Manchuria represents an extensive source for a fresh supply of troops, since a considerable portion of the inhabitants belong to the 'Pachi' class, for which military service is obligatory. The total number of armed forces in all three previously mentioned provinces may be taken as 200,000. In conclusion the lecturer expressed his conviction that more would be done towards guaranteeing the safety of the Russian frontier line by increasing the number of points of contact, by the influence of civilisation, and finally by the spreading of Russian ideas in modern China than by increasing the number of battalions in the frontier districts. The completion of the great Siberian Railway would, of course, contribute a good deal towards solving this problem of establishing peaceful relations and furthering the spread of civilisation.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticks, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

EXCHANGE DEMORALISED.

Under this heading the "Madras Mail" writes:—Bank demand one shilling and one Penny farthing! Enfaced Rupee Paper in London £56 for Rs. 1,000! These quotations show the state of demoralisation that exists. It was on Wednesday (25th ult.) that the Secretary of State secured 1s. 1 9-32d. for the 50 lakhs Councils offered and 1s. 1 19-32d. for some Extras. A drop of five-sixteenths of a penny in a week is a serious fall and what is of more importance it is a fall that has been brought about by the injudicious action of the Secretary of State. Nay more, it may well be denounced as criminal finance in that every one who has any knowledge of the matter could clearly see that if the Secretary of State wished to steady Exchange he should have reduced rather than increased his weekly drawings by ten lakhs. The Government has been twitted before now for "riding for a fall," but the position has now assumed such a serious aspect that Government must accept the responsibility of whatever disasters may happen, for it cannot blame Silver which has been steadily advancing, closing 29 3-16d. in London and 63.125 in New York. It cannot blame the Exchange Banks who are simply trading on the weakness of the Secretary of State. It has only itself to blame for following a policy of drift, forgetful that drifting among unknown dangers only courts disaster. There is suffering all round, and there re is no hope in the furure, but it is simply from utter mismanagement. Even yet the downward course could be easily arrested if the Government would only adopt common sense measures. In vain has it tried to put Exchange up by making money scarce and tight, and yet the eyes of the Government are still shut to the folly of trying an impossibility. It cannot see hat such a policy only injures trade and that it is on the balance of trade that the fortunes of Exchange hang. That Enfaced Rupee Paper of the Government of India should be at forty-four per cent. discount in Sterling in London with two and three-quarter per cent. Consols at over par is a standing disgrace to the Government both at home and in India. And how long is this to last? What will the Secretary of State and his Council do to-morrow? Will they continue the game of "giving away" and "running away" until ruin and dosolation resounds throughout the length and breadth of this land? Manchester will feel acutely this latest heavy fall in Sterling, but we have no sympathy with Lancashire who would not be just to India the other day and who is suffering from it now.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 3RD OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·791	W S W	2	108·0	86·4	18	...	5·89	+2·76
Agra	29·788	S W	6	110·5	77·2	19	...	2·53	+1·19
Cawnpore	29·814	W N W	3	107·9	74·1	31	...	1·77	...
Allahabad	29·757	E N E	3	108·1	76·3	38	...	3·98	+1·86
Jhansi	29·810	N W	4	109·2	81·7	15	...	4·42	+2·80
Jacobabad	29·683	Calm	3	111·3	74·1	43	...	1·22	+0·22
Karachi	29·849	W S W	15	90·0	75·8	78	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29.840	S S W	4	107·6	72·0	34	...	4·06	+2·55
Ajmere	29·831	W	14	104·4	81·0	29	...	2·90	+1·63
Deesa	29·875	W	9	105·9	72·5	63	...	2·22	+1·74
Ahmedabad	29·908	N N W	3	106·8	75·6	67	...	1·93	..
Bhuj	29·852	W	20	101·0	72·9	69	...	0·37	−0·14
Rajkot	29·892	N W	12	104·9	71·2	61	...	1·55	+1·03
Veraval	29·897	W	9	86·1	74·3	82	...	2·28	..
Neemuch	29·830	S E	12	105·0	76·7	22	...	2·77	+1·81
Indore	29·865	N	4	104·6	72·1	30	...	2·84	+1·75
Saugor	29·816	Calm	3	106·9	74·6	21	...	4·04	+1·18
Jubbulpore	29·802	W	3	106·5	74·1	20	...	2·92	−0·05
Hoshangabad	29·816	Calm	2	108·0	85·5	13	...	6·46	+4·33
Khandwa	29·866	N W	8	109·2	79·8	32	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·757	Calm	4	108·0	76·6	20	...	1·03	−1·84
Nagpur	29·782	N N W	5	108·8	79·1	14	...	2·42	+0·20
Amraoti	29·790	N	7	109·7	82·7	27	...	1·57	−1·31
Akola	29·809	N W	2	108·6	78·8	23	...	2·93	−0·44
Surat	29·839	W N W	L	95·7	74·0	60	...	0·77	+0·52
Malegaon	29·850	N W	10	103·8	76·6	30	...	1·86	+0·29
Bombay	29·922	E	9	89·6	79·6	76	..	1·91	+1·02
Poona	29·899	N W	14	100.5	71·4	41	...	2·91	+0·59
Aurangabad	29·882	S S W	6	105·1	78·1	48	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·854	W N W	9	104·7	76·0	50	...	0·72	−2·06
Ratnagiri	29·919	N N W	9	90·3	80·8	69	...	0·39	−0·53
Belgaum	29·896	W N W	..	91·3	66·8	72	...	8·12	+3·94
Goa	29·924	N W	12	90·1	82·4	73	...	4·13	..
Karwar	29·932	S W	5	90·3	79·1	75	...	2·84	−1·71
Mangalore	29·945	E	2	89·3	76·9	73	...	8·15	+3·11
Calicut	29·932	N N W	14	90·8	78·5	77	...	19·52	+7·99
Cochin	29·924	Calm	M	90·3	77·6	84	..	15·88	−2·08
Bangalore	29·909	W NW	7	89·8	69·3	64	...	6·42	−0·18
Secunderabad	29·809	N W	3	105·2	74·8	50	...	5·84	+2·18
Masuliptm.	29·852	W S W	5	94·6	80·1	81	..	21·73	+12·89
Bellary	29·881	W	7	102·0	76·4	55	...	1·69	−1·69
Cuddapah	29·855	W	...	106·2	81·9	43	...	9·18	+1·72
Madras	29·855	S W	7	95·5	80·5	64	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·914	E	4	94·4	73·3	65	...	15·20	+6·53
Trichinopoly	29·839	S W	2	101·6	78·3	56	..	18·08	+5·84
Negapatam	29·863	S W	9	101·6	80·8	65	..	46·22	+12·55
Colombo	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·937	Calm	13	91·3	77·4	71	...	1·93	−0·51

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jhansi, but has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the south. Gradients are steep over Sind and Rajputana and moderate elsewhere. Winds are easterly at Bombay, Mangalore and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Calicut, 16 at Bhuj, 14 at Ajmere and 12 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° above the normal at Agra and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Delhi, Jhansi, Ajmere and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, and Masulipatam. There has been no rain at any station. The skies are cloudy along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin and also at Masulipatam, and a few scattered showers are probable on the Malabar Coast. The weather on the West Coast will remain more or less cloudy. The s. s. Safari reports having experienced strong south-westerly winds in the neighbourhood of Lamoo and thence to latitude 2° 51' N., longitude 47° 12' E., at noon on the 22nd, moderate to light southerly winds, clear sky, and a smooth sea; to latitude 4° 47' N., longitude 50° 12' E., at noon on the 23rd, light east-south-easterly winds and fine; thence to arrival in Port on the 30th April light north-easterly and north-westerly winds, fine weather and a smooth sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Thursday's barometric report indicates that the pressure changes are again small and somewhat irrigular; but it has risen slightly in Northern India and steady in the Peninsula. The general features of the pressure distribution hence are unchanged, and the temperature has increased except in Sind and Rajputana, where some local dust-storms have occurred. The hottest area to-day includes Upper Sind and South Punjab. Slight cloud in Southern India and moderate cloud in Burma and Bengal is being noticed. Some showers of little importance was felt yesterday in Burma, the general weather conditions being unchanged. From yesterday the chief features of the temperature is considerably above the normal in Northern and Central India, and excessive dryness and dust-storms appear to be probable to-day in Upper India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·831
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	218

* From midnight to midnight.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain D Blott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,964 tons, Captain G Hanssen, cleared yesterday for Homburg and Bremen, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,797 tons, Captain J M Couper, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and two cabin and 38 deck passengers.

The s s Loch Tay, 3,415 tons, Captain S R Lee, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst from Cardiff via Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (18th April) with a general cargo, Mr. D G Hatchel and four deck passengers.

The s s Hannah M Bell, 1,933 tons, Captain E W White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,732 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The Hall Line s s Wistow Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain G H Barclay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (6th April) with a cargo of 4,072 tons, of coal and 39 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Notosur Jung, Mr Mahomed Ali Khan, Mr F F Pickund, Mr Hajee Ebrahim, Mr Mahomed Hussan Alli, Mr Bala Rutin Sa Begum, Mr Chop Kola, Lieut F S Garwood, Mr Mahomed Kaklan, Nawab Imaum Jung, Dr. Goolam Hoosen Beg and two others, Meir Goolam Hoosen and friend, Master Grey, Mr M Angoste, and one boy, Sayed Namuthula and two friends, Mr Abdool Ruzuck, Mr Vazir Begum, and one friend Mr Ahmed Salaf, Mr Mahomed Amir, Mr Abdul Razak Besher, Mr Bukut Bin Ally, Mr Dawoodbhoy Goolam Hoosen wife and two children, Mr Abdool Cassum, Mr Abdool Aziz Ahmed, Mr Aboola, Mr Mahomedalli Khan and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Kt Templar	2704	Pain	Marseilles	5-5	K Nixon & Co
B	Germania	1895	Miller	Aberdeen	4-5	Ralli Brothers
C	S Joaquim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H A H Hosein
D	Egremont Castle		Valentine	Busreh	4-5	K Nixon &Co
E	Stolzenfels	1964	Hansen	Hamburg	5-5	Glade & Co
F	Indra	2333	Burkill	Havre	7-5	K Nixon & Co
G	Safari	891	Asthausen	Zanzibar	12-5	J Heyer
H	N Castle	1899	Smith	Dunkirk		W&A Graham &Co
K	Thyra	2244	Dunning	Dunkirk	5-5	W&A Graham & Co
M	Aconcagua	457	Hull	Not fixed		V Ebrahim & Co
O	Himalaya	6898	Murray	London	6-5	P & O S N Co
P	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Kurachi and Aden		A Simion
Q	Purulia	993	Phillips	Zanzibar	10-5	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	Mandvi	4-5	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	Mangalore	4-5	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Robilla	2174	Nantes	China	17-5	P & O S N Co
2	Islam	3506	C Hillcoat	Liverpool	5-5	Graham & Co
3	Bissagno	1498	Fajnos	China	8-5	Barboro
4	City of London	2009	Karachi		8-5	Sir C Forbes
5	Manilla	2711	London	China	3-5	P & O Co
6	Sutlej	2103	Worcester	China	3-5	P & O Co
7	Thisbe	1789	Constanzo	Trieste		A L S N Co
9	Mandeline	1851	Neeklen	Amsterdam	8-5	C Eduljee
10	Ramore Head	2913	Thompson	Amsterdam	6-5	J Heyn
12	Methley Hall	2182	Scott	Rangoon		E Bates & Co
15	Caronæ	455	Pederson	Mauritius	12-5	H S Sidick
16	Stanley	2105	Edgett	Queens Town	15-5	K Nixon &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Karagola .... M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dwarka .... 1780 .... B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Wistow Hall (s)	Barclay	Barry, April 6.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	Rangoon, April 18.
	Hannah M. Bell (s)	White	Cardiff, April 2.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Idar (s)	Hughes	Genoa, &c.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	China, &c.
	Manila (s)	London	China, &c.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Patna (s)	Couper	Calcutta, &c.
	Nerbudda (s)	Blott	Calcutta. &c.

The steamer Stolzenfels, Captain Hanssen, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Hamburg, &c.

The steamer Purulia entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.		
28	Khandaila s.	....	Bombay.
	Goorkha s	....	Calcutta.
29	Clan Ranald s	....	Vizagapatam.
30	Mab s.	....	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.		
27	Johannesberger s.	....	Calcutta.
	Nadir s.	....	Calcutta.
28	Haverstoe s.	....	Bassein.
	Goorkha s	....	London.
	Khandalla s	....	Calcutta.
30	Inchdue s	....	Holland.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 3.

From Glasgow.

Islam s—201 cases whisky, and 150 casks ale, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 202 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 300 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co.

Arabia s—7 cases confectionery, M Nusserwan Irani.

Clan Cameron s—5 hogsheads ale, The Bombay Co.

From Liverpool.

Elen Hall s—25 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

Clan Cameron s—6 cases stationery, N Cumroodin.

From Lodon.

Himalaya s—28 cases oilmenstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

Oriental s—25 bottles quicksilver, The Bombay Co.

Leander s—9 cases medicine, S Pestonjee; 18 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 13 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 64 cases brandy, rectified spirit, medicines &c, M Suryaram Tripathi.

Shannon s—15 bottles quicksilver, M Heerachund.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

Stolzenfels s—5 hogsheads methylated spirit, Herbert M Goods and Co.

Baria s—100 drums methylated spirit, H Mooljee.

Baroda s—2 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Charente.

Eden Hall s—30 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.

Oriental s—160 cases brandy Rustomjee C Patell.

From Marseilles.

Manilla s—2 cases perfumed spirit, &c, A M Sodder.

From Trieste.

Gisela s—47 bales papers, Volkart Brothers.

Imperatrix s—13 cases soap, H A Habib.

Vindobana s—16 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 3.

For Liverpool.

City of London s—609 cwts myrabollams, Khatow Dedar; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Islam s—5 bales wool, D Nagjee; 37 bales hemp, Sorabshah and Co; 5 barrells condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

For London.

Himalaya s—7 cases tortoise shell and 455 cwts olibanum, N Mianee; 10 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 20 cwts fishmaws, M Jaffer; 4 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 2 boxes sovereigns (Rs. 18,000) and gold bar, (Rs. 2,01,000). The National Bank of India; 4 bales skins, Oosman H Hassun; 217 cwts olibanum, A C Mahomed; 9 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co.

Saurel Branch s—620 cwts buffalo horns, R Fazal; 205 cwts turmaric, R Mahomed; 58 cwts black pepper, Megjee Mooljee; 69 cwts ramputree and 93 cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Nathoo; 135 cwts gum, N Mowjee.

For Antwerp.

Laurel Branch s—710 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

Maroa s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, pollards and 2,000 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, N Futehally and Co; 250 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee.

For Aberdeen.

Germania s—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hull.

Cape Colonna s—2,001 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co.

For Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Madeline s—1,420 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,020 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,254 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Skidbey s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,200 cwts myrabollams, and 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 9,246 cwts linseed, and 6,753 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 420 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Thyra s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Port Elliott s—8,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Indra s—205 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Dharsee Manjee and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Thisbe s—449 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For New York.

Islam s—8 cases sandalwood, oil, and 1 bale medicinal herb Kemp and Co.

For Marseilles.

Islam s—300 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Hongkong.

Arroyo s—250 bales twist J A Wadia; 300 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 22 chests opium, J Huribux; 190 cwts sandalwood, H Hansraz; 9 chests opium, G Shabegmul.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Pestonjee Framjee Talati; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 152 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Arroyo s—100 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 75 bales twist, Baloobhoy Cullanbhoy; 91 cwts sandalwood Chips, H Bhugwandas; 9 chests opium, J Moolchund; 22 chests opium, G Shabagmul; 11 chests opium, B Purshotumdas.

For Kobe.

Arroyo s—550 balss cotton, Tata and Co; 1350 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 20 bales twist, A S Moodliar and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers Bombay and Poona.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE required by English Lady and Gentleman (with private European family preferred). Apply, stating particulars, &c., to "ALPHA," care of this Office.

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MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

A RECOVERY of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 100¼; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, also at 100¼. £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making £625,000 paid in within a week. The price of Bar Silver was another 1-16d. higher, at 29 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 64 5/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Braziers' Copper declined 10s. per ton in London at £47-10; Yellow Metal being quoted at 4 1/8. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 100¼; but Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·20.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, some 60 lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to the three Presidencies, at 1s. 1 7-32d., Calcutta getting 21¾ lakhs, Bombay 27¼ lakhs, and Madras 11 lakhs, this rate showing a decline of 11-32d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Bills and Wire Transfers, and of 3-8d. from the highest price obtained for the extra Transfers placed on the same day. Yesterday a trifling amount of extra Bills on Bombay were allotted at the above rate; and 23¼ lakhs of Transfers between the three Presidencies at 1s. 1¼ to 9-32d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained at 1s. 1d.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market quiet but steady; Brown Rapeseed at 29¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market quiet but steady; and Linseed at 36¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; Surats *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3⅝d. for May-June deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for September-October. In East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawuttee, and Hinghunghat were 1-16d. per lb. lower; as also was Fair Brown Egyptian. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was flat.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16d. yesterday, to 7 5-16d. per lb.; and August Futures were 16 points lower, at 7·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, and this season's total figures to date now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	3,000	3,000	5,000
Four days' "	21,000	21,000	36,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	5,659,000	4,725,000	6,735,000

Nothing whatever has been done for export in our local Cotton market to-day, and the Mills have only bought 600 bales, consisting of 200 each of Ujein, at Rs. 171; and Bengal, at Rs. 156½-57; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 195¼; and Dhulia, at Rs. 141 per candy. The tone of the market has been dull, and prices are Re. 1 lower, all round.

WHEAT.—A moderate amount of export business has again been done in a steady market, prices showing no further change.

SEEDS have also been steady, and have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers. *Linseed* has declined in value one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-6-6 to Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,906	bales.
Wheat	19,491	cwts.
Linseed	43,044	"
Rapeseed	31,172	"
Gingelly	2,412	"
Poppyseed	8,773	"
Groundnuts	10,626	"
Castorseed	7,261	"
Rice	10,897	"

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are again asking an advance of 6d. per ton in rates; but takers do not follow, and there has been less business doing to-day than was the case yesterday, while more relets have been coming out again. To-day, business has transpired, for May shipment, to Antwerp and Havre, at 17s. 6d. per ton; and for Genoa, at 17s. 9d., or for Cotton, 18s. per ton. Yesterday's rates were 17s. 6d. to Liverpool, and 18s. to Genoa (Cotton), and not 17s., and 18s. 6d., respectively, as printed.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-32 to ¼d. Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but no Mercantile Paper coming out, and eager buyers of Bank remittance appearing, first at 1s. 1 1/8d. for May Telegraghic, 1s. 1 1-16d. for June transfer, and 1s. 1d. for July, at which a considerable amount was reported to have been given, the stampede continued, and rates further receded, the market closing with unwilling sellers, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·39½	"

with Telegraphic quoted forward at 1s. 1d. for June; and Credits, at 1s. 1 3-16d. for June, and 1s. 1 1-8d. for July.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 102 13-16 for Fours for cash, and 103 1-16 for the next settlement, with buyers at the rate for Account, and closed on the same level in both positions. 100½ is the closing quotation for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we quote an advance of Rs. 30 in James Greaves; of Rs. 20 in Empress; of Rs. 10 in Connaught; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, Howard and Bullough, Indian Manufacturing, New Great Eastern, and Sholapore; but a decline of Rs. 10 in Soonderdas; and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill. East Indian Press are Rs. 15 lower.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	596	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks..	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01 674	2,85,924	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	14,56,679	30,90,783	56,222	45,13,684

Decrease for the week....................	Rs.	18,755
Increase to date....................	"	48,989

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 21st April, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,362	33,255	8,107	...	7,400	...
Goods	92,310	94,243	...	1,933	97,873	..
Other earnings	7,132	12,184	..	5,052	...	26,488
Total for week	1,40,804	1,39,682	1,122	...	...	...
Aggregate ..	19,41,506	18,62,721	..	...	78,785	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 2.

10 p.m.	81·9

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	87·0
6 p.m.	85·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATEMAN—April 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of H J Bateman, C S, of a son.

BOLSTER—April 27, at Nowshera, the wife of Surgeon-Major Bolster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WISHART—VAUGHAN—April 28, at Christ Church, Simla, by special license, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Spens, William Barclay Wishart, second son of the Revd James Wishart, M A, late of Sutton, to Maud Beatrice Vaughan, daughter of the late S C Vaughan, Assistant Commissioner, Dharmsala, Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

WE have received from the Dewan of Mysore, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, the proceedings of the Representative Assembly of that State held in October last. The record shows that a considerable advance has been accomplished by the representatives of the ryots and merchants in debating capacity, and what is more important, the practical sense shown in the drawing up of proposals to be submitted to the consideration of Government has been distinctly developed. It may be that the limitation of the duration of the session to five days has developed a faculty of discriminating between what is useful and practical, and what is neither. But of some five hundred subjects pressed upon the attention of the Dewan none of them partook of the character of an ingenious puzzle, or of a conundrum intended to display the ingenuity of the honorable member. Even the few proposals which were declared to be impracticable for one reason or another were submitted in good faith with a practical object in view. It would be difficult to put the finger on any of them, and say the object in view was obstruction. It would be impossible to say honestly the same of all the motions submitted to the House of Commons. The Representative Assembly of Mysore has not yet evolved a constitutional opposition. The elected members are 348, of whom 317 are Hindus, Mahomedans, and Europeans, and even missionaries are represented, the number of the former community numbering twenty-five and the European planter and missionary element six. The land-holding interest was the strongest, having 222 representatives; next came merchants, numbering 68, whilst advocates or pleaders were only 23—ten more than the sowkars or bankers. The proceedings were opened by an address from the Dewan, setting forth the financial position of the State, the progress accomplished during the previous year, and acquainting the members with the intentions of the Government with regard to the business of the coming year. It was announced that his Highness' Government conferred upon the members the privilege of retaining their position for three years, so that the Assembly will henceforth be elected triennially. The electoral body restricted perhaps wisely to 3,716 persons, of whom 1,775 actually voted. The two cities of Bangalore and Mysore have an electorate of 185, of whom 57 attended meetings to elect the eight representatives who sit for those cities in the Assembly. The 66 taluks have 211 representatives elected by a thousand of the 2,654 electors qualified to vote. A hundred municipal boards and nine local fund boards send 125 members to the Assembly. That body is deliberative only—a fact which the Dewan recalled when an honorable member protested against the law fixing the marriage age of girls to eight years, on the ground that it had never received the consent of the majority of the Assembly. The Minister remarked that the law was not based upon such consent. Nevertheless, every subject brought forward by a member of the Assembly was patiently listened to by the Minister, who either promised the favourable consideration of Government or gave reasons why the proposal could not be favourably entertained.

The first four subjects of general interest were introduced by Mr. Digby T. Brett, a coffee planter, representing the North Mysore Planters' Association, naturally called the attention of the Government to matters relating to the planting community, and the necessity of amending the law, which in several respects is interpreted to the disadvantage of the planters. One subject of complaint is, that defrauding coolies who, imported from British territory, go back to their home after receiving advances, enjoy complete immunity owing to the defect in Act XIII. of 1859, which provides for the extradition of defaulting debtors who have absconded to native territory and makes no provision for the extradition of defaulters who seek refuge in British territory from Native States. The rulings of the High Court, it is complained, nullify the provisions of the Act which were intended to give redress in cases where money was advanced and the contract was not fulfilled. One ruling decides that even if a single rupee be paid to the cooly on the estate it would constitute the transaction a running account, which is beyond the purview of the Act. Without the system of advances the coolies could not be brought to the plantations, and as there is no indigenous labour-supply planting would become impossible. A Native planter from Northern Mysore complained that the hardship was greater to the native than the European, for the former having to pay heavier interest on the capital than the latter is less able to bear the losses occasioned by the absconding of the coolies at the critical time when the berries have to be picked. The coffee-planting interest of Mysore is very large, and yields a considerable profit to the Maharaja's Government. The value of the European estates is estimated at 112 lakhs of rupees, and that of the native planters considerably more. The annual outlay on the plantations is estimated at from 24 to 35 lakhs of rupees, of which two-thirds are paid to the coolies for labour. The amount advanced annually is about eleven lakhs, a considerable part of which is in peril through the absence of any legal provision dealing with fraudulent labourers who disappear with their advances.

To these representations, which were supported by other planter members, the Dewan replied that the question is the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Durbar. Mr. Brett pointed out that the State regulations to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals and birds are effective in stopping European sportsmen, who being generally encountered by many followers, are soon "found out," but the villagers go about shooting without let or hindrance. The Dewan stated that he would draw the attention of the Inspector-General of Forests to the necessity of enforcing a close season. The indefatigable Mr. Brett then dwelt upon the advantage which would be derived from Colonel Lindsay's project of connecting the Mysore Railway system with the west coast at Mangalore. The Dewan cautiously replied that the Government thoroughly appreciate the desire of the planters for the line in question, and that it shall receive careful consideration with other alternative projects. An admirable precis of the thorough discussion of the proposal for the prevention of infant marriages shows that this question divides opinion in Mysore quite as much as in British India. It is to be noted, however, that at a public meeting on the subject held in one of the provincial towns a memorial in favour of fixing the marriageable age of girls at eight years and of boys at fourteen, was signed by eighty-nine Brahmins and one non-Brahmin. In the Assembly one native member, holding that early marriage leads to enforced widowhood, immorality and crime, urged that the proper course is to prohibit marriage before the girl is eighteen years of age. Anticipating Mr. Justice Ranade's suggestion this honorable member asked the Government to prescribe celibacy as one of the conditions for scholarships. On the other hands, Mr. Kerode Subba Rao, a money-lender, upheld the duty of obeying the Shastras which enjoin the marriage of a girl before she is fourteen. He denied that the census figures are a fair test of the evil which has to be prevented for famine, cholera, and other epidemics are, in his opinion, the true causes of early widowhood, and not child-marraige. The Dewan admitted that there are two readings to the text of the Shastras. But even if it were not so, the regulation fixes eight years and not fourteen as the marriageable limit for girls. Another hon'ble member rejoined that the Shastras forbade the existence of three unmarried boys in a family at the same time. Under the regulation the father of three sons will have to wait until the eldest of them is at least fourteen years of age. It is evident that upon this as upon some other subjects there is a great deal to be said on both sides.

THE Dewan of Mysore had a pleasant task in laying before the Assembly the financial condition of the State and describing the gratifying prosperity which gave a surplus of twenty-six and a half lakhs of rupees after provision had been made for exceptional charges. The total revenue amounted to the unprecedented figure of 165½ lakhs—an increase of twenty-four and a half lakhs over the previous year. The land revenue increased by sixteen and a half lakhs, of which three came from a vast increase of the area under cultivation amounting to over 200,000 acres. The rainfall was so propitious that there was no difficulty in recovering seven and a half lakhs of arrears caused by unfavourable seasons in past years. The excise showed an increase of six lakhs. Against these and some other increments are to be set a decrease of a lakh and a third of forest and a loss from revenue of invested surplus owing to the selling out of Government securities to make provisions for a threatened famine which the Providential rain averted. The general reader will find special reason for rejoicing in the considerable yield from the Mysore gold mines. The output exceeded that of previous years by 33,000 ozs, the total being 163,000 as compared with the 130,000 in 1891-92. The royalty to the State came to close upon five lakhs. The Mysore Gold Mining Company stands at the head of the list, with 64,000 ozs. bar gold extracted, an amount which was however some 2,000 ozs. less than that raised in the previous year. The Urigam Company, however, went up from 35,000 ozs. to nearly 56,000 ozs. and the Nundydroog Company from 23,598 ozs. to 31,229 ozs. Altogether the State of Mysore with its various and valuable industries, is flourishing like the green bay-tree.

MR. F. S. P. LELY delivered an eminently practical address to the municipal commissioners of Surat the other day when presenting the budget for the year. But it had a touch of pathos in it. They were aware, he said, that he had reached that time of life when he could retire to his native land and enjoy the fruits of his labours, but he was bound to Surat by affection for the good old town and for its people, all of whom he regarded as his friends. In this strain he referred to the unfortunate agitation of some of the townsfolk in favour of a continuance of octroi in lieu of the house-tax, which he has frequently and clearly shown is better calculated to place their finances in a healthy condition and administer a tonic to their declining town. As one of themselves, he said, it was painful to him to hear men, of whom better things might be expected, assert that a revenue raised wholly on the trade of a falling town can do no harm, and that Surat is in no need of good water. No doubt, many unpleasant and foolish things have been said by well-meaning but mistaken persons whose anxiety for the well-being of the townspeople, seasoned perhaps by a modicum of desire for self-glorification, led them into indiscretion and error. If they had their way, Mr. Lely declared, they would identify local self-government with a narrow and retrograde policy, and a petulance which can abuse and oppose without the power or the will to construct. Mr. Lely's declaration may seem severe, but, no doubt, it was true, for the substitution of a house-tax for octroi was opposed with far more bitterness than intelligence, and the opponents of the scheme left no stone unturned to discredit Mr. Lely's policy, though it would have meant the further reduction rather than the resuscitation of Surat. The octroi was crippling trade and hastening the decline of Surat, which has already gone too far. The house-tax, the average assessment of which is three annas short of two rupees, will meet all requirements for present needs and desirable improvements. The habit of sacrificing present advantages, he told them, for the attainment of a distant object for the benefit of generations yet unborn, is the essence of true national greatness. And another test of the fitness of a people for self-government is that they should always say boldly what they think, and struggle for it, but when the fight is over and the law finally carried, they would one and all acquiesce and loyally carry it out. Mr. Lely's observations may be commended to the perusal of all who are interested in local self-government in all parts of India.

CAMBAY has been the scene of much rejoicing within the past few days, the Nawab having been re-installed on the gadi and given a new lease of life as a ruler. The State has seen many fluctuations in prosperity, both its ancient and modern history being full of startling events. But it is since 1882 that Cambay has forced itself on public notice in various unpleasant ways. In 1882, the inhabitants, led by the heads of the Mahajan community, rose in protest against the administration of Mr. Shamrao Laud, and migrated in a body to the Gaekwar's Dominions. Those few who remained behind were unable to procure the necessaries of life. The Bombay Government intervened, and on investigation found that although the major part of the allegations made against the Dewan were false, many of his measures had been untimely and injudicious. He was removed and the Nawab's brother appointed Dewan in his place. But Mr. Laud was reinstated after a few months, and it was believed he would soon pay off the State's debts, and re-organise various departments, the Bombay Government advancing a sum of two lakhs of rupees to assist. In 1890, however, serious troubles again began, and it was found that gross misrule and oppression were the cause. It had been announced that the old heavy rates of assessment would be re-imposed, and the ryots broke into open revolt. Troops were summoned from Ahmedabad to quell the disturbances, and this was done. But the Nawab had disappeared, and was a fugitive from his State. At his request, however, a special Political Agent was appointed by Government, and the work of rehabilitating the State was taken in hand by selected British officers. They have carried out all that was required of them. Confidence has been restored, the finances put in order, objectionable taxes abolished, an equitable survey settlement introduced, the police reformed, and the military forces reduced. It is now considered safe to place the reins of power again in the hands of the Nawab, and this, as our correspondent informed us, was formally done last week.

THE papers relating to the Revision Survey Settlement of the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli taluka of the Poona Collectorate reveal a spot where every prospect but that of increased taxation pleases. The condition of the petha is shown to be so highly satisfactory that Mulshi would almost appear to be an Indian Eden, where, if "only man is vile," he is at least triumphant. The Government resolution, approving the new scale of rates to be levied, characterises the condition of the petha as "peculiarly prosperous." The ryots are well-to-do and thrifty, and seventy-five per cent. of the holdings are cultivated by the occupants themselves, while in the taluka proper (Maval) it would seem that the people are to a greater extent in the hands of the sowcars. During the present lease the material wealth of the taluka has increased considerably; prices of staple grains have advanced by about a hundred per cent., and though the district is not traversed by any made road of importance, the large market of Poona is within easy reach, where nearly all the surplus produce goes for sale. The revenue history is also shown to have been very good, the revenue having been collected without much difficulty, since, land being valuable, remissions have been practically unknown. A district like this is worthy of the attention of revenue collectors, especially as the rainfall is abundant and the crops are certain. The general result of the new assessment is estimated at an increase of a trifle over thirty and a-half per cent. on the present revenue.

FOR the purpose of electing an auditor in place of Mr. R. Baumbach, a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held in the Bank's premises, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, yesterday afternoon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, chairman of the board of directors, presided. Mr. Sleigh, having read the notice of meeting, the chairman called upon Mr. Valentine Read to move the resolution. In proposing the election of Mr. William Bullock, Mr. Read observed that Mr. Bullock was so well-known amongst them that no recommendation of him was necessary. He was probably one of the oldest residents in Bombay, and was a friend of a great many of them. They all appreciated Mr. Bullock's worth. He had quite sufficient time to do the work, and he (the speaker) did not think the shareholders could possibly be served better than by him. Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha, in seconding the motion, said that Mr. Bullock was a good accountant and an honest and conscientious hard worker. The proposition was unanimously carried.

WITH effect from the 1st May, money orders expressed in sterling money may be drawn in India upon New Zealand, under the rules and at the rates of commission applicable to foreign sterling money orders. The amount of a single money order drawn on New Zealand may not exceed £10.

THE Bhiwndi Municipality has applied to Government for the grant of a loan of Rs. 4,000 at 4½ per cent. interest for the construction of a new school-building at Bhiwndi, repayable in eight years in sixteen half-yearly instalments.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Khairpur, during the absence of Mr. R. Giles, M.A., and pending relief by Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mayhew.

IN addition to his own duties, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy will act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Brigadier-General J. Jopp, on privilege leave.

CAPTAIN H. R. MEAD, 16th Bombay Infantry, will act as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence of Captain P. H. Saulez, on leave.

Captain F. J. M. Edwards, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, will act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Major A Wapshare.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., acting Assistant Collector, Bombay, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town of Bombay.

DR. D. MACDONALD, Professor of Biology in the Elphinstone College, has been granted six months' furlough.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, Educational Inspector, Central Division, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty. Mr. Kirkham will return to India at the end of the current month.

MR. C. MACNAGHTEN, M.A., Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of six months, on medical certificate, of the furlough granted in March 1892.

MR. J. SLADEN, I.C.S., will act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S.

MR. F. CHAMBERS will act as Director, Government Observatory, Colaba, during the absence of Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. W. S. LYONS is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, vice Surgeon-Captain Crimmin, V.C., transferred.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES ARNOTT, M.D., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. S. N. SQUIRE has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Western Nara, during the absence of Mr. R. R. Menneer, on furlough.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 1 was 607, giving a death-rate of 36·36 per annum per thousand as against 38·22 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 118 died from fevers; 29, small-pox; 36, measles; 71, phthisis; 1, cholera; 61, diseases of the nervous system; 109, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 33, still-born; 36, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 328; Hindu outcaste, 51; Musalman, 136; Parsee, 22; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 246 as against 233 the corresponding period of last year, and 279 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW ISSUE OF INDIAN BILLS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The new issue of Indian Bills is to replace those falling due on the 13th instant.

THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. COURTNEY ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

At the meeting of the Bimetallic Conference at the Mansion House yesterday the German, French, and Dutch unofficial delegates were present. The Conference is purely consultative and no resolutions will be passed. It is stated the Conference will be ignored by the Government.

Messrs. Balfour and Courtney, who spoke yesterday, maintained that a double standard by International agreement was a possible expedient.

FRENCH OPINION ON OUR ARSENALS.

M. Cochery, a Deputy belonging to the French Chamber, who has lately visited the British Arsenals, contrasts our whole Naval system most favourably against the French, and especially regarding the constant supervision in our dockyards and the speedy execution of work.

LORD ROSEBERY AT MANCHESTER.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a Liberal meeting held at Manchester yesterday, said he was not hopeful about the passing during the present Session of the various measures which had been submitted to Parliament. This, he said, was mainly owing to the excessive speeches made, and the only effectual remedy for the existing congestion lies in the principle of devolution.

SYSTEM OF PAYMENT TO BRITISH TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

The Government of India have definitely decided to negative the various proposals for the system of station or district pay offices for the payment of British troops in the place of the old regimental paymaster abolished.

REGULATIONS FOR MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Revised regulations for musketry instruction with the Lee-Metford rifle and carbine, 1894, also the same for Martini-Henry rifle and carbine and Martini Metford carbine, 1894, has been approved for issue to all concerned.

DR. DE FABECK.

Dr. De Fabeck, Surgeon-General, Madras, has been refused extension of service and will retire at the end of May; and will be succeeded by an officer from these provinces.

INDIAN TEAS IN AMERICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

At to-day's meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. J. Stuart, presiding, said that Mr. Blechyndin's visit to America resulted in the opening up of 1,500 grocers, who were now selling Indian teas in America. His further visit to America to push tea, is estimated to cost thirty-six thousand rupees annually, but seventy-six thousand rupees was voted to meet all expenses. The proposed combination of the Indian and Ceylon planters is a *fait accompli*, but each will work independently though in accord. Mr. Blechyndin's second deputation was only resolved upon after this was agreed upon; and not from any jealousy of Ceylon. Hopeful prospects an being held out of the future prospects of the Indian tea in Canada and America.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.

To-day the Municipal Commissioners sanctioned estimates for expending lakhs of rupees on the drainage of the added area in Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Captain Lord Manners, Rifle Brigade, has been posted to the 3rd Battalion.

Lieutenant Traill, East Lancashire Regiment, has been granted six months' leave to England.

Mr. Macdonald, Accountant General, will proceed shortly on a trip into the interior.

THE SIAMESE STEAMER SETTHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 3.

The steamer Ajax arrived here this afternoon with seventy-four survivors from the Siamese steamer Setthi, which foundered in the cyclone on Sunday, forty miles off the island of Kalagauk. About fifty lives have been lost) most of them being Chinese passengers; the only European lost was Mr. Molyneux, first officer of the Setthi steamer, which left Rangoon on Friday, and met the cyclone on Saturday night. On Sunday her fires were washed out, and two of her boats broken. Her bulwarks were carried away towards the evening, and two of the remaining boats were filled with passangers. Mr. Lingard, commander of the Setthi, took charge of one and Captain Menzell, concessionaire of the Mergui Tin Mines, who was the only first class passenger, of the other. On Monday the boats arrived at Kalagauk, near Amherst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 3.

French mail-steamer Oceanien from Suez arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura left Hongkong for Bombay on the 3rd inst.

The Italian steamer the De Balduino left Suez for Bombay on the 2nd inst., at 10 p. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 5-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5/8
Bar Silver	29 5-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Amoor route right.

Mails for Madagascar close at Durban 3 p.m. Friday, the 4th instant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE inquiry into the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank, in progress in the District Judge's Court at Allahabad, took a new turn on Monday, says the local paper, when the Judge threw out the application of the petitioners with costs, but at the same time decided to continue the inquiry under Section 162 of the Indian Companies Act, which gives the Court extraordinary powers for this purpose. This course will commend itself to the approval of the general public. Nobody who read the proceedings of the Court last week, could imagine that any good purpose would be served by allowing the inquiry to run on, or rather to stray about, as it was doing; but, on the other hand, an investigation conducted by the Court itself may illumine much that is at present undesirably obscure. It was precisely to provide for cases of this kind that Section 162, giving extraordinary powers to the Court, was inserted in the Act.

IF we mistake not, writes a contemporary, the current year will test the snowfall theory in connection with the monsoon. In the last Meteorological Report for the week ending April 21st appears a further communication from the Superintendent of the Leh Obervatory, Ladakh. He states that during the past winter the snowfall in the conntry within the sphere of his observations was three times as large in amount as the normal and more than twice as heavy as the exceptional fall of 1890-91. Snow lay on the lower cultivated lands of the Indus Valley (10,500 feet) from January 1st to March 5th, when at last it began to disappear. The old theory that a heavy and late snowfall on the higher ranges of the Himalayas serves to retard the monsoon current, has been discredited of late years. It will be interesting to vote whether the present season is for or against. 1894 is a sun-spot year, moreover, so that our meteorlogists have an interesting time before them.

IN the storm at Rangoon on Sunday the lightship Pharas, near the mouth of the Rangoon river, sank, and the whole crew of eight men, all natives, were lost. Two junks were lost off Krishna shoal, but the crews, numbering 23, were picked up by the Asiatic Company's steamer Shahzada. A pilot vessel drifted from her moorings, being carried over ten miles away.

REGARDING the scarcity in the Saugor and Damoh districts of the Central Provinces, the local Government is feeling its way by opening small test relief works on famine wages. It is not yet known how far these are attracting applicants. It is believed that local food-supplies have not yet been exhausted. There are a large number of people in the affected are a accustomed to support themselves on forest produce, and to them the reserved forest are being thrown open.

OCCASIONAL derailments whilst shunting over the several sets of line at the Rawalpindi railway station have suggested a change from the present 62 pound line to a wider and heavier one of 75 pound, thereby securing a maximum of safety by affording the wheels a firmer grip. It is also intended to relay on the above principle the line between Mandra, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, in consequence of the steep gradients on the alignment; the work in fact has already been begun, about 80 feet of line being relaid daily.

No decision as to the date for the re-trial of Phra Yot has yet been taken, says the *Bankok Times*, though three French Judges have been selected. Phya Mahamas and Phra Crasem have been appointed the Siamese Judges.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ended 21st April, were Rs. 13,754. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 13,715. Increase, Rs. 39. Receipts per mile for the week ended 21st April, 1894, Rs. 268-11. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 268-14-10. Increase, As. 12-2. Receipts from 1st January to 21st April, 1894, Rs. 1,63,032. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 1,72,142. Decrease, Rs. 9,110.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, week ended 21st April, were Rs. 11,85,436. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,23,753. Increase, Rs. 1,61,683. Miles open, week ended 21st April, 1894, 1,617-3-5. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Increase Rs. 7-1-10. Per mile open week ended 21st April, 1894, Rs. 733. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 636. Increase Rs. 97. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 21st April, 1894, Rs. 1,79,31,122. From 1st January, 1893, to 21st April, 1893, Rs. 1,62,79,577. Increase, Rs. 16,51,545.

AT Naini Tal on Monday the agent to the official liquidators appeared by order of the Court with a statement of accounts, showing a balance in hand of Rs. 1,18,608-13-7. The Court accordingly declared a dividend of two annas, absorbing Rs. 93,384-9-4, payable on May 1st. The balance Rs. 25,000 odd is carried forward to a future dividend. This makes a total paid of ten annas.

THE literature of the Mutiny is growing apace. The latest addition is from the pen of Mr. Reginald Wilberforce, son of the late Bishop of Winchester. Mr. Wilberforce served with the 52nd Light Infantry at the time of the Mutiny, and will publish his recollections under the title of "An Unrecorded Chapter of the Indian Mutiny." In the publisher's lists we also see a new work announced by the indefatigable Mr. George Curzon—entitled "Problems of the Far East"; and those who read Sir Alfred Lyall's "Rise and Expansion of British Dominion in India" will be glad to learn that the author is bringing out a new edition, in which his survey of British rule will be extended down to the Mutiny year.

A CORRESPONDENT who pictured Simla in a terrible plight as regards its water-supply denounced the Municipal Committee for extorting Rs. 17,000 from the wretched inhabitants for water which was not given them, and asked why the new pumping engines were standing idle, was, says a contemporary, in the slang of the day, "a little previous." There is no scarcity of water in Simla, and intending visitors need not be alarmed on that score. The quantity in the reservoirs, plus what is still coming in from the old catchment area is sufficient for several weeks. The engines are to be set at work this week: it would have been wasting money to have begun pumping earlier, and it was never intended to use them before May each year. What did occur last month was that the hydrants in Simla were closed for a few days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. in order to test the reservoirs. They have since been re-opened, and there is an ample supply of water for all purposes, including the watering of the roads every afternoon. By keeping the hydrants open all day there is an immense amount of waste in the bazaar, but this must be submitted to, as the people cannot be taught to economise the supply. Even in large towns like Calcutta the water is cut off for many hours out the twenty-four.

THE Allahabad paper has no doubt that when the Government of India come to consider the question of permanent reductions in military expenditure they will be flooded with suggestions as to the manner in which such retrenchments can be made. Petty economies affecting the comfort of the soldier should be avoided, for it is of the highest importance to make military service popular both among Europeans and Natives. The efficiency, discipline, and *morale* of the rank and file depend to a great extent upon their contentment in time of peace. We are no advocates of molly-coddling, continues our contemporary, but there are a hundred ways in which the soldier can be made contented without great expense to the State. The curtailment of this or that privilege, the cutting-down of allowances, the hard-bargaining, in short, which is popular among a certain class of army reformers, should have no place in Indian army administration. No doubt a few annas saved per head per diem will mount up to lakhs in the year, where 200,000 men are concerned; but the economy will be dearly purchased if discontent is the result. We want willing soldiers in India, not men with grievances on the score of reductions from their nominal pay. Lord Roberts saw how important was this point, and he knew the Army better than any living man. If then economies such as we have indicated are proposed, it is to be hoped that they will be most closely scrutinised and summarily rejected, unless complete justification for them can be shown.

THE Government of India has requested the Madras Government to issue instructions enjoining more frequent inspection of factories, especially by medical officers, and a fuller investigation of accidents, which the Government of India regrets to find from the reports from the different provinces to be more numerous than they should be. The Public Works Department, District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police and the Surgeon-General have been directed by the Madras Government to take the necessary action in the matter.

No Fewer than three hundred and fourteen good conduct medals have just been awarded to non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Armies, and the Punjab Frontier Force. They comprise meritorious service medals with annuities, with arrears of annuities from dates specified, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

LORD CROMER'S annual Report on Egypt has been published and concludes as follows: "I cannot conceal from myself that the events of the last year in so far as they have tended to create discord amongst the Native and European elements of the Egyptian Administration, have in some degree jeopardized the steady continuance of those reforms which are essential to the well-being of all classes of the Egyptian population. I can only express a hope that, by mutual conciliation and forbearance, all serious dissension will be obviated."

MUHAMMAD AFZUL KHAN, late British Agent at Kabul, has returned to Lahore and will possibly take up a Judicial appointment in the Punjab. No one has as yet been sent to Kabul in his place. It is believed that Kazi Aslam Khan, who has been appointed Officiating Deputy Commissioner at Hissar, will not go as British Agent to Kabul now, and if there is no other official in the Punjab available for the post, the Foreign Office will be asked to make a selection elsewhere. Munshi Aziz-ud-din, who was a short while ago Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, is now at Calcutta awaiting orders from the Foreign Office to take up another appointment. As he has been long attached to the Foreign Department, and is conversant with Afghan matters, it is believed in the Punjab that he may be sent to Kabul as British Agent.

WE learn from the *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent that "an Imperial decree authorises the State Bank to establish a branch office in Bokhara, on condition that it shall transact all its business in that country exclusively in Russian paper roubles and Russian coin. The Ameer of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva, acting, no doubt, on Russian advice, have requested the Russian Government to establish regular courses for the teaching of the Russian language in the principal religious colleges of the two Khanates. The Minister for War has demanded a special credit, with which to construct the Krasnovodsk section of the Transcaspian Railway, and to introduce various improvements throughout the length of that line. The Czar has ordered the payment of an extra subsidy of £2,000 to the sons and other members of the family of the late Khudayar Khan, the last native ruler of Khokand, now Russian Ferghana, who are still residing at Tashkend, and are in receipt of annual pensions from the Russian Government.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, a special commission is considering a scheme for transferring the Central Asian Railway from the control of the Minister of War to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Ways and Communications.

QUITE a number of African hunters and explorers were present at the meeting of the Zoological Society on April 3rd, the attractions being a paper by Captain Gwyne on the game animals of Somaliland, and another by Mr. Coryndon on the white rhinoceros of South Africa. Mr. Coryndon lately shot two of these very rare beasts in the north-eastern portion of Mashonaland, and one of them, a fine bull fully grown, has been secured by the British Museum. The hide of the other has been purchased by Mr. Rothschild for his museum at Tring, while it is hoped to secure the skeleton for the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge. This huge animal, the largest of terrestrial mammals after the elephant, will, according to Mr. Selous, in the course of the next few years, become absolutely extinct, only one small herd, it is believed, being left in Mashonaland. Some idea of the size of those shot by Mr. Coryndon may be formed when it is stated that each of them was estimated to be equal in bulk to two of the largest Clydesdale horses. Mr. Coryndon is leaving England shortly to return to the Zambesi country with a view to adding to our knowledge of its fauna.

THE news received at Madrid from the Spanish possessions in the Far East is disquieting. The Malays have attacked a small Spanish garrison, and killed the officers and raided several villages. The marauders were attacked and defeated by a band of "native Christians" headed by a friar, but the disaffection is so serious that the general officer in command at Manila has been ordered to take the field in person against the natives.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE has been asked to speak at the Exeter Church Congress in October next on "The Ethics of Amusement," more particularly in relation to the theatre and the music-hall. He will be associated in the subject with Cannon Barnett, of Bristol. The last occasion on which an actor took part in the Church Congress was in 1889, when Mr. Edward Terry read a paper at the Cardiff meeting on Popular Amusements in relation to the Christian Life." So great was the interest caused by Mr. Terry's appearance that an overflow meeting had to be arranged, and even then many members of the Congress who desired to hear him were disappointed.

THE first annual meeting of the newly-formed Association of School Boards was held in London on April 3. The Dean of Manchester (chairman of the Manchester School Board) was unanimously elected president of the Association for the ensuing year. The report of the Provisional Executive Committee was agreed to, after a brief discussion on a proposal (which was defeated) to substitute the name of Mr. James Hanson, of Bradford, for that of Mr. Diggle as a vice-chairman. Resolutions pointing out the necessity for further provision by the Education Department in training colleges for such students as had passed the Queen's Scholarship examination creditably and who wished to enter college, desiring extension of the powers of school boards, and instructing the Executive Committee in view of the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the subject of secondary education and to report, were carried.

AT the annual distribution of prizes at Kidderminster Grammar School, the Dean of Worcester had a suggestive little anecdote to tell of Jenny Lind and Mendelssohn. The Dean was once in conversation with that famous vocalist and operatic performer, and she told him that she was with her then future husband in the Conservatoire at Leipsic when Mendelssohn entered the room and addressed the students, saying to them, "Now, remember my words; it is not the time you give to practice that is the all-important thing, but the way in which you practise when you are at it." The relater of the anecdote, however, confessed himself very much afraid that Mendelssohn's counsel is not always carried out, because he had a daughter who was so overworked that her brain and her whole frame seemed to be throbbing with music all day long. The Dean is one of those who think that boys should "have joy in their work," and work "with something like enthusiasm," because every great and commanding movement that has ever taken place on this earth has been the triumph of enthusiasm. He is, however, aware that there are people who shrink from enthusiasm, in evidence of which he told the Kidderminster boys how on a recent visit to Exeter Cathedral his attention was arrested by an epitaph upon a departed Bishop of the 18th century, which among his other great qualities noted the fact that the deceased "was an enemy to enthusiasm." In the Bishop's time, however, "enthusiasm" simply conveyed the idea of misdirected religious zeal. It was the term which the over-pampered and somewhat drowsy State church of those days was wont somewhat contemptuously to apply to the spirit of the followers of Whitfield and Wesley.

THE MORTALITY OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the discussions relating to the causes of the death-rates among our University graduates it is allowed by both disputants that the members of the medical profession are more long lived than their neighbours, and the Parsee medical graduates are the healthiest of any. To anyone acquainted with the native medical profession there is a simple and easily-understood reason for this, *viz.*, that the Parsees are much superior to Hindus in their capacity to understand and carry out the doctrines of modern medicine.

The Parsee from his progressive and imitative nature absorbs the theories of medicine, and from his practical habits acquires a knowledge of the way of putting them in practice, but the Hindu in his hide-bound opposition to everything modern, cannot properly absorb them, but, as it were, pastes them on outside, very handy for examination purposes, but very unsuitable for wear. Hence the elderly Parsee is usually a well-read, well-educated medical practitioner, anxious to do the very best he can for any serious case he is in charge of, whether Parsee or Hindu, not bound down by superstition from ordering anything suitable to the case and presenting as medicine what an orthodox Hindu would rather die than take otherwise. The elderly Hindu practitioner has frequently become an old fossil, opposed to European methods. He has frequently degenerated into quackery, associating with vaids, advocating their doctrines on the sly, if he thinks it will please his patient, and pretending to treat the latter on ancient Hindu methods. This sort of man will pose as an advanced practitioner publicly, but privately will run down European medicine and European practitioners as much as he can. He will also develope into a polypharmic apothecary, that is, he will write prescriptions containing numerous drugs, many of them incompatibles, hoping that some thing will hit off the complaint. He is unable to carry out suitable regimen among his Hindu patients, because the rough vegetables and seeds which may be digested by a healthy person cannot be digested by the invalid, and there is nothing left for the unfortunate Hindu. The sick Parsee may have nourishing animal broths, &c., which his enfeebled digestive organs can undertake, and he recovers while the Hindu succumbs.

The medical profession generally in this country is a healthy one. As students they have much physical exercise, walking hospitals, attending laboratories, dissecting rooms, &c., and cannot pore over their books from dawn to dark like the budding B.A. After graduating they are much in the open air, and have not the risks of practitioners in Europe, who have to attend dangerous cases of typhus, and scarlet fevers, diphtheria, and such like dangerous complaints.

I am afraid the Parsee medical graduate is, unfortunately, dying out. On looking over late examination lists, I find few Parsee names as compared with Hindus and others, and if this goes on, European medicine which has been introduced into India with so much loving effort, must degenerate. It is impossible for an orthodox Hindu to practise European medicine properly. He dare not order the regimen suitable in the serious diseases. If anyone doubts this let him study Dr. Yeo's Food in Health and Disease, The mere swallowing of drugs is of no avail. His patients must die from diseases which in the case of a Parsee, Mahomedan, or Christian, would be recovered from. The Hindu Arts graduate having not much vital stamina, and being improperly fed when seriously ill, succumbs in his early manhood.

MEDICUS.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT HUGH BENNETT has been placed on the staff of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

SIX months' leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Lieutenant J. H. Dickson, S.C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

THE services of Lieutenant T. H. Anderson, 13th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

COLONEL G. C. SARTORIUS, C.B., has been appointed Colonel-on-the-staff commanding at Nasirabad, in succession to Colonel E. Cunningham, resigned.

PROVISION has been made in the British Naval estimates for the arming of the Royal Marines with the new magazine 303 calibre rifle during the current year.

COLONEL DONNETHORNE is the inventor of a new magazine rifle, which he had named after himself. It is said that the invention will be worked by a company.

THE services of Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

LIEUTENANT H. C. Hill, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to proceed to Paris, on medical certificate, for three months.

SURGEON CAPTAIN F. E. MURRAY, M.D., Indian Medical Service, officiating Medical Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

COLONEL R. WESTMACOTT, C.B., D.S.O., officiating Assistant Adjutant General on the Bombay Establishment has been permanently appointed to that post, *vice* Major F. Stevenson, resigned.

CORDITE has been approved and adopted as a service store for the British Navy for quick-firing guns of 6-inch and under; the cordite is being issued as fast as manufactured, but it is still under experiment for heavier armaments.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted by the Secretary of State to Surgeon-Captain C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., till November 2, on medical certificate; Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain G. Dunn, Military Works Department, six months, medical certificate; Colonel J. G. Fagan, General List Cavalry, private affairs, till June 1st, when he will be permitted to reside out of India.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON'S DEATH.

THE following account of the fatal accident to Colonel Hutchinson while out shikaring is given by a Belgaum correspondent, who in the main substantiates the version published by us a few days ago:—

The party consisted of Colonel Hutchinson, the Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen, Mr. Plummer, R. A., and Mr. Clarke of the Salt Department, who were in camp near the Khundal Ghat on the Goa-Kanara Frontier, about 35 miles by road through dense forest to the nearest railway station. *Khabar* was brought on the morning of the 27th April, that a tiger had killed one of the buffaloes. Colonel Hutchinson sent word to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Clarke, who were not far off at Kusavli. These gentlemen, when they reached the spot, found Colonel Hutchinson and Mr. Plummer posted. The beat began at about two o'clock. About half an hour later the tiger came out and went under Colonel Hutchinson's tree. The Colonel fired and wounded it badly. It then went on past him into the jungle. After a considerable interval, all descended from the trees and tracked the tiger for a little way, when its growl was heard close by. It was about 30 or 40 yards off, and Mr. Plummer who first saw it, told the rest of the party. A consultation was held, and it was decided that with four rifles in line it was, perfectly safe to go up to it. The party had hardly formed line when the tiger sprang out and charged, making first for Mr. Bowen. It raised its paw to strike when Colonel Hutchinson fired. On this the tiger turned on Colonel Hutchinson, who was not a yard from Mr. Bowen, and seized him in its mouth. Mr. Bowen, whose rifle almost touched the tiger, now fired and shot it through the heart. The tiger rolled over, with Colonel Hutchinson still in its mouth, down a small declivity. The rest of the party followed immediately and again fired, but probably by that time the tiger was dead.. Poor Colonel Hutchinson was gently raised, but his heart had ceased to beat. A litter was hurriedly got up, and Mr. Bowen and Mr. Clarke marched by night for almost 34 miles through dense forest along a rough path towards Castle Rock, but finding this route impracticable, they turned down the Ghat to the direction of the Station of Dudsagar. After waiting some time they caught a train and conveyed the body to Castle Rock, from which station telegrams were sent. The body was then taken on to Belgaum, where the funeral took place in the afternoon. The terrible march from Kundal was performed by Mr. Clarke entirely on foot, and he never left the litter for a minute.

DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, was charged with defamation, in that he, on the 20th January last, published certain "false and malicious" statements in the *Bombay Guardian* with intent to harm the reputation of Damji Lakhmidas, manager to Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for the town of Bombay. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhuramsey, and Cama, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused conducted his defence in person.

Before the case was proceeded with, Lord Colin Campbell said that he wished to ask his Worship, what course he intended to take with regard to the charge. The case had already been heard at great length, and there had been nine hearings, two of which he had himself attended. The procedure adopted was to give evidence against all four accused (Messrs. Prautch, Hudson, Mansukhlal, and Dyer), but after the evidence against them had been heard, Mr. Cooper decided that the prosecution must proceed against them separately. Mr. Prautch was proceeded against first, and the case against him had been disposed of. The rest were to be proceeded against now. A section of the Criminal Procedure Code gave his Worship power to allow the evidence given before his predecessor, Mr. Cooper, to be used against the remaining accused. Evidence had been given against all the four accused, and what remained for the Court to do now was to frame the charge against the other three, either jointly or separately, otherwise the parties would be put to a good deal of expense which was most undesirable.

Mr. Mansukhlal replied that the evidence brought by the prosecution was directed to prove conspiracy which Mr. Cooper decided was not proved, and the prosecution were asked to select one out of the four to proceed against. That one was Mr. Prautch, and the case against him was disposed of. Now he had the honour to be prosecuted. The prosecution now made an attempt to escape cross-examination, but he contended that as an accused person he had a right to cross-examine every witness brought against him. When it was decided that only Mr. Prautch should be proceeded against, he (Mr. Mansukhlal) ceased to be an accused person. He went out of the Court, and did not take any part in the proceedings.

Lord Colin Campbell said that no evidence was called after it was elected to proceed against the accused separately. The prosecution, by giving evidence against all the four accused, tried to show that they had conspired together to publish the defamatory statements, which was practically proved.

His Worship observed that he had read the papers connected with the case. Until the charge was framed and the decision was given about proceeding separately, the case was conducted against all four accused, and it appeared that all of them had exercised their right of cross-examining the witnesses. It was quite unnecessary and irregular to upset what had already been done, and the evidence for the prosecution must be allowed to be used against the remaining accused separately if they were so tried. The Court would, therefore, take the proceedings until the case for the prosecution was closed, and the evidence until then would be used against the rest of the accused.

His Worship accordingly decided to frame the charge against the remaining accused, and hear their defence one after the other.

Mr. Munsukhlal asked that those witnesses who had been called by the prosecution might be recalled for further cross-examination.

His Worship said that he had no objection to that application. The Magistrate then framed the charge against Mr. Munsukhlal, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Munsukhlal replied that he pleaded not guilty to the charge of defamation inasmuch as those statements were true and were made in good faith for the public good. He proposed to prove these statements to be true. He asked the Court to allow him to reserve his remarks in view of his not being prepared to go on with the case. For the present he would ask a few questions of Mr. Rustom, the late Chief Opium Inspector.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, on being cross-examined by accused, said that in his evidence-in-chief against Mr. Prautch, he referred to the book he had published, but could not remember whether Mr. Prautch's name was mentioned therein. He remembered Mr. Prautch having asked for a copy of that book to be sent to him. Witness first declined to do so, but when Mr. Prautch persisted, he sent him a copy. He declined to do so, because he thought that the book would do no good to Mr. Prautch. Witness did not send the books to any public bookseller for sale. He commissioned no one to sell the book. He did not consider that to be a private circulation. The book was freely circulated, and he was sure that he had sent a copy to Mr. Prautch three days before Mr. Cooper gave his decision.

Re-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, witness said that his object in publishing the book was to show that the anti-opiumists had repeatedly lied. He published about 1,500 copies and presented them to members of Parliament, anti-opiumists, and others.

Aba Mia was called by Mr. Munsukhlal and examined at some length for the defence.

Lord Colin Campbell objected to certain leading questions, as witness appeared to have been tutored by some one or other.

Accused said that Lord Colin Campbell had no right to insinuate that witness had been tutored by him (accused), and he considered the learned counsel's action in so doing was "ungentlemanly and mean."

Lord Colin Campbell said that the witness had been tutored, was apparent; he did not know whether he had been tutored by Mr. Munsukhlal or not, but he could not allow the insulting words of the accused to be passed unnoticed. The learned counsel claimed the protection of the Court, and asked his Worship to compel accused to withdraw the words.

Accused said that in the first instance he had been charged by Lord Colin Campbell with doing something which he had not done.

His Worship said that Lord Colin Campbell had made no charge against accused, but had only objected to certain questions which the law allowed him to do. Instead of dealing with that objection in the proper manner, accused turned upon Lord Colin Campbell and charged him with being "ungentlemanly and mean."

His Worship said he must insist upon accused withdrawing the words, as otherwise it would be impossible for him to keep order in the Court.

Accused said that he was very sorry, but his conscience would not allow him to withdraw the words; he would abide by any punishment the Court might pass upon him, as he was not in the wrong.

His Worship said that the accused had been guilty of conduct, which he must characterise as most improper, and as he was sure there was no necessity to raise any objections to the conduct of the counsel, he must again ask accused to withdraw the words.

The accused: I will withdraw them, if Lord Colin assures the Court that he did not insinuate that I tutored the witness.

Lord Colin Campbell said that he would neither add nor retract anything from what he had previously said, because it was evident that the witness had been tutored by somebody.

His Worship: There is no doubt about that.

Lord Colin Campbell, in continuing, said that under such circumstances it ought not to be allowed that persons like Mr. Mansukhlal should come in Court and abuse counsel.

His Worship said that although the accused might have thought that the learned counsel's words had inferred that he had done certain things, yet he was not justified in using the words complained of. The Court must insist upon the accused withdrawing the expression.

Accused: I have made my conditions.

Lord Colin Campbell: You have no right to make any conditions.

His Worship: I must insist upon the words being withdrawn.

The accused replied that he was sorry, but could not withdraw them.

His Worship: As I do not want to be compelled to go to extremes, I must ask you to consider your position. It is a mere matter of an indiscreet utterance on your part, and I do not see how it can affect your conscience. I must call upon you to withdraw the words "ungentlemanly and mean," which expression cannot assist your case, but may do it considerable harm.

The accused said that he would withdraw that statement on the understanding that Lord Colin Campbell did not insinuate that he (accused) had tutored the witness.

His Worship: That suggestion arose in your own understanding.

The accused having eventually withdrawn the words "ungentlemanly and mean," the examination of the witness was further proceeded with.

The case stands adjourned to the 9th instant.

ANOTHER very serious "frontier incident" is reported from Cettinge. A body of Albanians attacked a Montenegrin town and killed several of the inhabitants. The Montenegrins defended themselves, as best they could.

PROPOSED ATHLETIC CLUB FOR THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

IT has long been felt that there is in Bombay an absence of opportunity for young men who have to serve behind the counter or sit at their desks all day to engage in those enjoyable games and exercises which are so conducive to the health of Europeans whose lot is cast in an Oriental land. This want found expression in an effort made last year to established a recreative and social club to be called the "Harris Institute," thus permanently identifying with a gymkhana the name of a Governor who, more than any of the distinguished men who have preceded him in the Governorship has done his best to promote love of physical exercise amongst all classes of the inhabitants of the Presidency. The proposal met with the approval of Government, and the gift of a site on the Kennedy Sea-face was promised. The cost of building was estimated at fifteen thousand rupees, and it was intended to raise this sum by getting 150 persons interested in the scheme to each take a hundred-rupee share, the ordinary working expenses of the institute being defrayed by the subscription of members. There seemed every prospect for success, but for some reason or other—perhaps because the Committee appointed was too large—it came to nothing. However, Major Roughton (who drew up the original scheme) has resuscitated the suggestion, but has so far modified it as to confine the proposed club to members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. A meeting of the Corps to consider the scheme was held at the Fort Head-quarters last evening under the presidency of Major Roughton, about thirty members being present. An animated discussion took place, and it was decided that a club be formed on the lines suggested. It was also agreed that a general committee of fifteen members be appointed to carry out the details of the scheme and to select sub-committee for each class of sport. It was deemed unadvisable to appoint the general committee at the meeting, and a proposal to do so was negatived. As an alternative to so hap-hazard a mode of selection, it was decided to send round voting papers for the committee to all the members of the corps. The proposed club has our heartiest support and good wishes.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

THE inquiry into the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, in liquidation, under sections 162 and 214 of the Indian Companies Act, was continued on Monday in the District Court, Allahabad, before Mr. Blennerhassett.

The petitioners, Mr. Richard Wall, Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, Gokul Chand, Jaganath, and Ganeshwar Pershad Bhargavi, appeared in person. The other two petitioners, Mr. Chapman and Gobind Rao Gori, were not present, and were not represented.

The opposite party was represented as follows:—Mr. J. E. Howard by Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil; Mr. Mann by Mr. Wallach barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji; Babu Baroda Charan Banerji by Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji and Mr. Starat Chander Chaterjee, vakils; Mr. Gobind Ram by Kumar Permanand, vakil. Mr. P. J. O'Hanlan appeared in person.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji presented a medical certificate which stated that Mr. Wall was suffering from fever and could not attend Court for three or four days. He asked for an adjournment.

The Judge declined to grant this, and said the petitioners present must make up their minds who should carry on the case.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji consulted with the only other petitioner present, and informed the Court that he (the speaker) would carry on the case.

The Judge said he did not quite understand what the petitioners were seeking in this petition, and asked for an explanation.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: They asked for an inquiry into the state of the bank as they had reason to believe that a considerable loss had been sustained.

The Judge: Never mind your belief. Are you seeking an inquiry as to the loss the bank has sustained, and who are responsible for that loss?

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: After having ascertained that, we seek a money decree against the person liable for the loss.

The Judge: Are you seeking for a money decree for the benefit of the petitioners or for the general purposes of the liquidators for the bank?

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: For the benefit of the petitioners as well as for the general body of creditors.

The Judge: The two things are incompatible.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji repeated what he had said.

The Judge: Are you only seeking for a proportionate amount the same as any other creditor and contributory, or are you giving preference to your personal demands.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: This point we have given no consideration to as yet, and I cannot give an answer without consulting my co-petitioners.

The Judge: What is the amount of the money decree that you are seeking?

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: That amount we have not specified and could not specify.

The Judge: Who are the persons from whom you seek this money decree?

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: The individuals who may be liable after the inquiry under section 162.

Mr. Strachey pointed out the distinctions between sections 214 and 163. There were the same requirements under section 214 as in a suit. There must be specific allegations of breach of trust the same as in a suit. Here was a fishing inquiry without specifying who was liable and the amount of liability. Section 162 merely gave the Court power to examine certain persons. If the case was to be continued under section 214 he proposed that the issues should be amended. Under section 162 there were no issues. He saw no reason for continuing the inquiry under section 162.

After some further argument the Judge made the following order:—I have to-day inquired from Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, the spokesman, what is the exact object of the petition. He informs me the petitioners wish for a money decree. He cannot state whether for the sole benefit of the petitioners or for the benefit of the whole body of contributories and creditors. He cannot specify the amount of the decree desired by the petitioners and desires that it should be passed against any individuals who may be found liable. On this point it is sufficient to remark that the petition makes no demand for judgment, specifies no sum of money as recoverable, does not state to whom the sum is payable, and specifies no individual as liable, nor does it contain a clear and concise statement of the causes for action. The petition is substantially one for the discovery of evidence under sections 162 and 163 Indian Companies Act, and it can proceed no further under section 214 Indian Companies Act. The petition can proceed under sections 162 and 163 subject to proper limitations. At previous hearings the leading petitioner and Mr. O'Hanlan have rendered assistance to one another, and it appears extremely unlikely that petitioners will ever proceed against Mr. O'Hanlan under section 214 Companies Act for the *bona fide* payment of any sum for the purposes of the liquidation. No further discovery can be granted the petitioners as against Mr. O'Hanlan.

After argument by counsel the Court granted costs against the petitioners to parties represented by counsel.

The inquiry under section 163 only of the Companies Act was then resumed, the Judge deciding to allow those who had been parties in the previous case to examine witnesses.

Baroda Charan Banerji, in reply to Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, said he audited the accounts of the bank in June 1892. The other auditor was Gobind Ram. He signed the balance-sheet produced. The items that composed the bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 1,33,378-4-10, entered in that balance-sheet were entered in a detailed statement produced. Asked to take the ledger and say from it when each of the items became bad, he said there were Rs. 34-5-3 shown. He did not know how it became bad. He considered it bad because it was said to be so by the manager. The auditors accepted what the manager told them. They had no other means of knowing. They mentioned in the report that there were items amounting to Rs. 7,47,254-6-9, requiring the manager's immediate attention. He did not remember whether these items were included in the bad and doubtful debts or separate from them. In several cases the instalments of the debts were overdue, and for this reason they thought attention should be drawn to them.

A TELEGRAM from Rio de Janeiro states that the British and Italian Ministers recently requested Mr. Gresham, United States Secretary of State, to instruct Mr. Thompson, the American Minister here, to join them in a petition to the Government of Brazil to withdraw its demand to Portugal regarding the surrender of Admiral da Gama and the other insurgent officers. Mr. Gresham replied that there was no ground for interference as Admiral da Gama was a rebel. France and Germany also refused in similar terms to join in the petition.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The revision survey of the Alibag taluka having been completed, the Superintendent issued printed copies of a circular, notifying the increased rates of taxation to the various villages last November, and called upon them to memorialise the Collector within two months in case they thought the enhancements inequitable. As elsewhere, the villages of the Alibag taluka (about 200 in number with a population of 78,000) have been formed into several groups, and the maximum old and new rates per acre for kharif (rice-growing), bagayat (garden), and varkas (grass-growing) lands have been given opposite each village of a group. The kharif land has been divided into two classes, sweet and salt. The old rates for salt land was Rs. 5 per acre: the new one, with some exceptions, is Rs. 5¼. The old rates in the case of sweet land varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7½ : the new rates for the same are Rs. 8 and Rs. 8¼. It may be safely presumed that under this particular item there will be an increase of about 20 per cent. over the old revenue. Now the old kharif rates going up as much as Rs. 7½ per acre are already high enough, and to make an increase in them is simply to add an unbearable burden. It is an admitted fact that an investor in land in the Alibag taluka can barely get six per cent. for his money even in years of plenty, and in bad years has little left him after paying the Government assessment. A young man at Alvas, on this side of Alibag, paid off his father's debts (Rs. 800), and last year got rice worth only about Rs. 50 from the redeemed land, the Government assessment on which is Rs. 40 ! Now what is the man to do if there are four or five continuous bad years ? The Government would in no case remit any portion of their fixed revenue. Those who earn money in Bombay pay the Government dues without a murmur, but the poor ryot who has no other source of income except the produce of his fields, has either to go to the moneylender or sell off part of his chattel to do it. Taga advances made by Government are very little understood and availed of in the Alibag taluka. The maximum bagayat rate has been increased from Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per acre, giving on an average about 40 per cent. increase of revenue. The only bagayat produce worth naming is that of cocoanuts in a few villages of the taluka ; but since the passing of the Abkari Act in 1878, bagayat of this kind has been far from remunerative. The old rates were fixed when the yield from the cocoanut trees in the form of toddy was considerable. The present enhancement in consequence is quite out of place. In some villages on this side of Alibag owing to scarcity of water it is impossible to have any sort of bagayat produce, and pieces of land containing a few tamarind and mango-trees, or sometimes no trees at all, are classed as bagayat lands, no one knows on what principle. The only difference between these so-called bagayat lands and the ordinary jungle lands is, that the former are level and the latter raised up. The greatest arbitrariness of the Survey Department is seen when we come to the re-assessment of varkas land. No one—not even the Survey Department I presume—has ever tried to collect statistics to ascertain how much grass is imported into Bombay from the Alibag taluka. The survey authorities, however, relying on the simple assumption that because some other places near Bombay do export large quantities of grass here, the Alibag villages also do the same thing, have increased the cess on varkas from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, or Rs. 2¼ an acre, or 200 per cent. Another thing worth noticing in connection with this kind of land is, that what was considered as only fourth class varkas land at the former survey, has been now classed as rabi, or perhaps varkas, of the first class, so that the increase in individual cases may sometimes be from four annas to Rs. 3 per acre, or more than a thousand per cent. The old maximum rate of Re. 1 per acre seems to be rather imaginary, as it does not appear that more than four annas per acre was ever paid by anyone. Rabi, varkas, and rabi or varkas, turned into kharif, have all been rated at Rs. 3 or Rs. 2¼ per acre. The new rate for rabi or varkas turned into kharif would perhaps be justifiable where the charge has not cost much to the owner ; but there are cases in which people have expended enormous labour and money to turn the varkas into kharif, and to make them pay at the same rate would be unjust. It seems the survey officers have made no inquiries on this point, but have only taken the present quality of the land into consideration and classed it accordingly. They appear to have satisfied themselves with simply noting that so much was varkas before and has been turned into kharif now. No doubt, there will be room for individual appeals hereafter, but the worry and trouble will be endless, and the result in most cases very dubious. In the majority of the villages the rabi crops are not worth naming ; in fact, the greater portion of the land that has been now classed as rabi is utilized as grazing ground by the farmers, there being no public pastures of any importance. Nearly the whole of the varkas or rabi that could be reasonably converted into kharif having been so converted, the farmers, with a few exceptions, find it very difficult to have sufficient hay for *rab* burning. The stringency of the forest laws, together with the insufficiency of grass-growing land, has to a large extent retarded progress in agriculture in the Alibag taluka. The sowkars excepted, the condition of the ryot in the taluka is anything but satisfactory. Shortly after the publication of the Superintendent's circular referred to above, some leading citizens of Alibag issued printed handbills to the various villages of the taluka, inviting them to send representatives to a meeting to be held in the temple of Shri Vithoba, at Alibag, in the afternoon of the 25th December last, to consider the form of the memorial to the Collector. In response to this call, a large and representative meeting was held at the aforesaid place under the presidency of Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar, pleader. About 500 persons, representing nearly a hundred villages, were present. A draft memorial was read by Mr. Vithal Mahadev, pleader, and an interesting discussion, in which several of the gentlemen present took part, followed. It was ultimately resolved to form a working committee from among the representatives of the various villages, authorising it to adopt the memorial, which was written in Marathi, with such alterations as it thought necessary, and issue printed copies of it to the various villages for signatures and presentation to the Collector through the village patel. The memorial, which is a lengthy document, full of weighty arguments, has embodied most of the reasons indicated above against the enhancements, and has also made frequent references to the remarks of Captain Francis, Superintendent of the first survey of the taluka thirty years ago, distinctly showing that the rates he then fixed were high enough even in his opinion. It may be remarked here that at the time of the first survey when the old maximum rates were fixed, the price of rice in husks was from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per khandy of 20 maunds, and the average net yield to the owner per acre was one khandy, so that taking the mean of the prices and the produce of the field, the raters fixed one-sixth part of the net income, which came to about Rs. 7 per acre, as the Government due in conformity to Hindu Law. During the last thirty years the prices of rice at Alibag have been on an average from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per khandy, while the average net yield per acre is a little over half-a-khandy. A few years ago model farms were prepared at Alibag under the direction of the Director of Agriculture, but as the people of the district are as yet ignorant of the net result of these, it may be presumed, without fear of contradiction, that they must have proved a losing concern to the authorities.

The petitioners have received no reply as yet ; there is only a report in the air that in a few days the landholders will be told what increase they will individually have to bear. It is to be earnestly hoped that due consideration will be given to the arguments of the petitioners.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, May 2. R. L. GHARAT.

M. LE MYRE DE VILERS, the French Plenipotentiary who negotiated the treaty with the Siamese Government, has expressed a strong opinion on the subject of the acquittal by a Siamese court, with a French assessor, of the Siamese officer charged with the murder of M. Grosgurin and ten of his escort. Some time ago a statement was made in the House of Commons that there was no reason to suppose that the French Government would unduly delay the evacuation of Chantaboom—a matter which seriously affects British interests in Siam ; but it is obvious from the attitude of the French press that the decision of the court which tried Phrayot is to be made the excuse for holding on to the port of Chantaboom indefinitely. It is pointed out by M. Le Myre de Vilers that France is to evacuate that place when the stipulations contained in the conditions are carried out by the Siamese Government, and one of those stipulations is that the authors of the murder of M. Grosgurin shall be punished. The decision of the court is to be submitted for revision to a mixed court of appeal sitting at Bangkok, and should that decision be affirmed the situation would be an extremely awkward one, for it is scarcely open to doubt that France would decline to evacuate Chantaboom, since the convention assumes that M. Grosgurin was in fact murdered, and entirely fails to provide for any alternative.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT VENICE.

THE solidarity of the Triple Alliance has been attested during the week before the Mail left by a very cordial meeting between the German Emperor and King Humbert of Italy. The German Emperor, on board the frigate *Moltke*, arrived off Venice early on Saturday morning (April 7). At the harbour he was welcomed by King Humbert and the Duke of the Abruzzi with whom he proceeded to the Royal Palace, amid a scene of great enthusiasm by a huge crowd. In the evening a dinner was given at the palace in honour of the Emperor. The *Standard's* correspondent at Venice, telegraphing on April 8, said :—

While the royal dinner party was in progress the square in front of the palace was crowded with people, who loudly cheered their Majesties, while the bands played the German National Anthem and the Italian Royal March. In response to the cheers of the people, King Humbert appeared on the balcony, with the Emperor at his side, and their Majesties remained for some time bowing their acknowledgments. The Grand Canal was splendidly illuminated, and covered with innumerable craft of all sizes and dimensions, while a procession of large gondolas containing singers passed up and down. At ten o'clock the Emperor and his host left the palace and entered the royal gondola, accompanied by the Duke of the Abruzzi, and attended by several high functionaries. After admiring the illuminations in the Basin of St. Mark the royal party were rowed down the Laguna almost to the Lido, after which the prow of the gondola was turned, and their Majesties landed at the Piazza San Marco, and returned to the place at half-past eleven.

On Sunday (April 8), there was a State banquet at the palace, and afterwards a gala performance at the theatre of "La Fenice." The Emperor William left Venice on the following day, after having expressed his great gratification with his splended receiption in Venice, and especially with the grand serenade on the Canale Grande. According to a Berlin telegram, the Emperor has placed the Duke of the Abruzzi *a la suite* of the German Navy.

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The semi-official *Berlin Post* quoted by the *Standard's* correspondent, says :—

The cordial relations between the Houses of Hohenzollern and Savoy have once more found pleasing expression in the meeting of the Emperor William and King Humbert in the beautiful fairy-like city of the Lagoons. The Emperor, who has been living with his family in friendly Austria wished to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by this stay on the Istrian coast to visit his friend the ruler of sunny Italy whose shores are washed by the same Adriatic. Though under present circumstances this meeting is of no deep political significance, the German and Italian nations are, nevertheless, taking a deep interest in the event, which once more proclaims the cordial and intimate character of the personal friendship which unites two monarchies.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Munich says :—

Had the meetings in Abbazia and Venice not taken place, the question whether the Triple Alliance had been weakened might perhaps have been expected ; but these two interviews, which will soon be followed by a second short meeting of the Emperor William and Francis Joseph in Vienna, chiefly prove that the Triple Alliance, Europe's best guarantee of peace, continues unshaken, and we think we may also say unshakable, so that no disquieting alteration of the Continental situation is to be expected. The Anglo-Italian *entente*, also, which is regarded by many Italians as at least as important as the Triple Alliance, seems to be equally unimpaired, for it is stated on the best authority that, on his way home from Venice to Rome, King Humbert will visit the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, who is enjoying the splendid spring weather at Florence.

Telegraphing from Vienna on April 6, the *Standard's* correspondent said:—These meetings of the Allies portend no change in the situation. The recent talk about disarmament, or a restriction of military outlay, is sufficiently disproved by the figures of next year's Austro Hungarian War Budget, prepared for the delgations at the end of May. The Estimates were finally approved, after several Ministerial Councils in Vienna, subsequently to the Emperor's return from Abbazia, and show an increase of 4,000,000 florins, due chiefly to the continuance of the plan of increasing the peace footing by adding nine men to every company.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* on April 7 published an official *communique* containing the following references to the Triple Alliance :—

This meeting of the two monarchs at Venice calls for comment from a political point of view. There is an entire absence of everything of a sensational character in these meetings. They are in close accordance with facts universally known, and prove once more how deeply rooted is the Triple Alliance, which is based upon the friendship of the sovereigns and their peoples. Every fresh confirmation of this undeniable fact is, nevertheless heartily welcomed by the peace-loving populations of Europe. The progress of the two sovereigns to Venice is followed with respectful sympathy by their subjects, and the rejoicings of the Venetian people at the presence of their Imperial guest will awaken a cheerful echo on Austrian soil.

The *Times* publishes an undated letter from Rome which says :—The curious feature of the situation is that the maintenance of the twelve army corps is advocated by many politicians who favour the policy of a withdrawal from the Triple Alliance, and a *rapprochement* with France. The real aim of this group, which comprises many of the Rudinists and the Radicals, is to keep up a large army on paper, while rendering it useless for offensive purposes, and thereby giving a guarantee to France that Italy, in the event of complications, will not play an effective part in the Triple Alliance. In this way, it is thought, the royal favour will be obtained, the people will remain in fancied security, and the French Government will be conciliated. Not a few people in Italy, outside of the group above mentioned, consider this legitimate political strategy.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, all the Austrian papers express extreme satisfaction at the royal meeting at Venice, and still greater pleasure at the Emperor William's spirited toast in Pola, in which his Majesty called the Emperor Francis Joseph "his best friend," praised the Austrian Navy, and gave his favourite motto, "Full steam ahead !" "The feeling of comradeship with the German Navy will always be alive in ours," says the *Fremdenblatt*.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphing on April 6, said :—The projected meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor after the summer manœuvres is giving rise to much speculation in political circles. That the place of the meeting will be on German territory is a foregone conclusion, but the interest aroused in the coming events is due to a report circulated in well-informed and authoritative quarters to the effect that the Czar will go to Berlin. It is an open secret that no effort is being spared to induce Alexander III. to this act of courtesy, which, it is needless to say, would render the imperial meeting one of the hightett possible significance.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

The Paris *Figaro* on April 10 published a conversation which its special representative at Rome, M. Gaston Calmette, has had with King Humbert. Writing on the 6th inst. from Rome, M. Calmette says on the previous afternoon he had the honour of being received by the King of Italy. The conversation, we are told, commenced with some flattering remarks about the *Figaro* and then the King explained how sincerely he regretted the virulent polemics engaged in by the Press of both France and Italy. He added :—

As soon as people have the courage to admit that the newspapers are to blame for seting nations against each other, one half of the evil will be done away with. And it is chiefly the Parisian Press from which those attacks proceed. Between our two countries there are only misunderstandings that are being exploited by interested parties to the detrement of both. Still, there exists no irreparable breach between the two nations, nothing that cannot be adjusted and harmonised. Nay, there exists a profound feeling of sympathy between the two peoples. Of course, I know (and here his Majesty raised his voice) with you nothing is talked of but war ! And it is stated in your country that it is the Italian nation that will set fire to the mine ! That is absurd. We have sacrificed everything, risked everything to achieve our national unity ; but that unity is not yet a quarter of a century old, and it is preposterous to suppose that we would imperil it in a conflict the issue of which is uncertain for all nations. And I know that the pacific sentiments I express to you are shared by the Emperor of Austria and the German Emperor, as well as by the Czar. Moreover, which is the Sovereign in Europe who would, at the present moment, with the existing armaments, with the incessant improvements in modern artillery, engage his people in a war ?

King Humbert declared that the German Emperor's visit to Venice had no political object, but was solely of a cordial and friendly nature. No one could be surprised that the Emperor William should visit Venice, as he made a trip to Italy every year. "And in these times," added the King, "when travelling has become so easy and so rapid, why refuse to sovereigns the pleasure of travelling which is granted to the humblest of their subjects, a pleasure of which the German Emperor is particularly found?"

Referring to the interview reported by the *Figaro*, the *Temps* says :—

Undoubtedly the King's language was very pacific although there is nothing particularly new in that. Just now every Sovereign, every statesman, is eloquent with litanies of peace. The refrain has even become monotonous, unfortunately without adding anything to the confidence of nations. But the King goes on to condemn rather severely the Press, to which, without making too many fine distinctions, he ascribes the largest part of the responsibility for the misunderstandings which have too long divided France and Italy.

The *Fournal des Debats* says :—

It was the Italians that began the tariff war. They are only now reaping what they sowed. M. de Mouy who, as Ambassador to the Quirinal, had frequent opportunities of studying King Humbert, thinks he spoke in all sincerity to M. Calmette. He was brought up to like the French, and he is a personal friend of twenty-six years' standing of the Empress Frederick and her children. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire does not see why the King's word should be doubted. To him its sincerity is patent. It would be good policy of France to find in the King's words the holding out of the olive branch and to act accordingly.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on April 11, gave some accont of an interview between the correspondent of the *Berlin Post*, who is now in St. Petersburg, and M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance. The Minister expressed lively satisfaction at the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty, and spoke in the highest terms of Count Caprivi. After expressing considerable surprise at the strong opposition the treaty had encountered in the Reichstag, he continued :—

Russia's friendliness with France cannot possibly disturb her good relations with Germany, and will certainly continue. Even if the rumour that the French have sold considerable amounts of Russian securities to Germany were true, it would only prove that increased interest in them is felt in Germany, which is by no means surprising after the heavy losses you have suffered through other securities which were neither Russian nor German.

The Paris *Matin* on April 8 published an account of a conversation with a Russian diplomatist, who said :—

You Frenchmen have womanish jealousy and petulance. It is not enough for you that Russia should smile upon you ; in addition you insist upon it that she must scowl at Germany. Let me tell you that you are asking too much. What our Emperor wants is peace, and by peace he means being on good terms with all the world. He will certainly decline to pay for the goodwill of France such a price as the animosity of Germany ; nor will he court the amity of Germany at the cost of quarrelling with France. Rest persuaded that Russia will never quarrel with Germany merely to please you.

THE CRISIS IN SERVIA.

A Reuter's telegram, dated St. Petersburg, April 8, says :—The resignation of the Simics Cabinet, and the fact that it has been succeeded by a Ministry composed in the main, of supporters of King Milan, has created a most unfavourable impression here, both in Government circles and among the public generally. The constitution of the new Cabinet is regarded as an indication of the strengthening of the ex-King's position, and of his determination to remain in Belgrade whereby, it is feared, the political situation in Servia may become seriously disturbed.

The new Servian Premier, a Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* says, is a man of the pen, an author and professor, and a recognised authority on Shakespeare. He used to be a Radical, but after he proposed a toast in honour of Milan in 1890, the Radicals would have none of him, and he became a partisan of King Milan. M. Svetomir Nikolajevitch is at heart a Servain patriot, as anxious to preserve Servia from the influence of Russia as from that of Austria-Hungary. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Sima Lozanitch, was also a professor at Belgrade University, and enjoys the full confidence of the young King. The same may be said of Professor Georgiewitch, the new Minister of Public Instruction. General Pavlovitch, the War Minister and General Zdravkovitch, Minister of Public Works, belong to no political party.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

According to the *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna, Prince Lobanoff before leaving for St. Petersburg on his usual Easter visit dropped the remark that in addition to a commercial *rapprochement* between Russia and Austria, which was then already secured, an attempt should be made to bring about a political *rapprochement* as well between the two empires. Prince Lobanoff as Ambassador in Vienna has throughout laboured to bring about the best understanding between Russia and Austria. This, says the *Standard's* correspondent, he has done, even at critical times, when the movements of Russian troops and counter measures on this side were creating a war scare, and so making the position of the Russian Ambassador in Austria extremely difficult.

THE RUSSIAN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The report that the Greek Government has permitted the establishment of a Russian naval station at Poros is, according to the Athens correspondent of the *Times*, devoid of foundation. The Russian Government, however, has claimed the right of access to certain old storehouses in Poros, which, it appears, were its property at a date anterior to the War of Independence. These it now proposes to replenish and to repair. No diplomatic convention or understanding of any kind exists, the *Times* correspondent is assured, between the Greek and Russian Governments with regard to the storehouses at Poros, which are looked upon as private property, and might at any time be treated as such in case in Greek Government desired to exercise privileges of State by acquiring the site or the building in order to convert them to its own uses. The demand for right of access was addressed by the Russian admiral to the local authorities.

PREHISTORIC ART.

M. LAZAR POPOFF, in the *Revue Scientifique*, writes :—We are accustomed to say that Egypt is the cradle of the arts ; yet archæologists have demonstrated that the earliest works of art are of epochs far anterior to the ancient Egyptian civilisations. According to these authors, these works were contemporaneous with the presence of the reindeer in the south of France, and of a time when the mammoth had not yet disappeared, and when man, ignorant of the metals, made all his instruments of stone, wood, and bone. In reality, the first works of art, particularly the first efforts at drawing, date from prehistoric times. In France they are found in caverns by the side of the fossil remains of animals now extinct, like the mammoth, or which have abandoned those regions, like the reindeer, in the shape of drawings engraved with flint points as decorations of articles of reindeer horn, such as dagger handles and clubs. Drawings have also been observed on tablets of stone, horn, or ivory derived from mammoth teeth. The figure of the mammoth attracts our notice at once. A drawing found in the cavern of "La Magdelaine," in the Dordogne, engraved on a tablet of mammoth bone, is marked by the strikingly clumsy attitude of the unwieldy body of the animal, by its long hair, the form of its lofty skull with concave front, and its enormous recurved tusks. All these features, characteristic of this extinct type of pachyderm, have been reproduced by the designer with a really artistic accuracy. The mammoth was already rare in Europe when this primitive artist lived ; and that, perhaps, is the reason why only two among the numerous drawings found in the caverns of France are of that animal. The second of these drawings, which was found in "La Lozere," is a mammoth's head sculptured on a club.

The figures of the chamois, the bear and the ox, occur more frequently ; but those of the reindeer are most numerous. Some are engraved on plates of bone, others as ornaments of various articles. Sometimes groups of animals are represented ; or, on the other hand, only parts of them are given, and we see simply the head, or the head and bust. The large majority of these drawings are no better executed than those which school-children make on walls. The figures of the reindeer, however, are superior, by the remarkable care with which the characteristic lines of the animals are traced, and also, in rare specimens, by the addition of shadows. The drawing of the chamois, the bear and the ox, are likewise often strikingly exact and of real value. Besides these drawings of mammals, several representations of fishes, exact but very uniform, have been found in caverns in France. As a whole, as Broca remarks, all these relics of primitive art demonstrate that the men of this prehistoric period carefully observed the forms and attitudes of animals, and were capable of representing them exactly and elegantly, attesting a real artistic sense. No such skill has been observed with reference to the representation of the human figure ; and designs in which it appears are extremely rare. Another not less characteristic point is the complete absence of drawings of plants. No representation of a tree, or bush, or even of a flower is found, unless we regard as of that character the three little rosettes engraved on a handle of reindeer horn, which some authors think is the figure of a composite flower. Such undoubted exclusiveness on the part of the inhabitants of the caves was evidently not accidental, for chance explains nothing ; and we cannot admit, with Carl Vogt, the primitive drawing originated in a general tendency of man to the imitation of living Nature. We think the object of these artistic productions was of a quite different character, and that they were originally designed, not for ornament or for pure and simple imitation of Nature, but to secure an instrument for use in the struggle with Nature.

In his struggle with surrounding Nature—a struggle of which it is almost impossible for us to conceive an exact idea—the first need of primitive man was to possess some means of giving him confidence of victory. In going to the hunt he took with him, as the North American Indian does, and as do under another form some of the gamblers in our most civilised circles, the fetich that was to assure his success—that is, the image of the animal he wanted to kill. In engraving on the handle of his dagger the likeness of a reindeer or other animal, he was not thinking of decorating his weapon, but only of bringing some magic power to bear upon his prey ; and it was precisely faith in that mysterious force, by giving him boldness, energy and security of movement, that would procure him success. Confidence acts thus in everything. Like the modern savage, the man of the caves believed that the greater the resemblance between the animal and its likeness, the greater was the chance of acting on the animal. Hence the care taken in the pictured reproduction of animals particularly sought for, and against which his struggle was the most earnest ; hence those perfect drawings of the reindeer, that magnificent game of our ancestors.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MELITA'S TROUSSEAU.

THE trousseau prepared for Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on her marriage, on the 19th ult., with her cousin, the Grand Duke of Hesse, has, with the exception of the millinery, been made by Madame Maynier, of 9, Wigmore-street. The millinery is by Mdlle. Hamerel, of 25, Manchester-street, while Mrs. Edmonds Orr, of Wigmore-street, has provided a pretty frock and cape to be worn by little Princess Beatrice at her sister's wedding. There are about thirty dresses, of which some half-dozen are pre-eminently conspicuous for their beauty. The wedding gown is of the richest corded white silk, embroidered in a light and delicate design of floral tracery, the spray of which flow out from the bows of true lovers' knots in pearls of a beautiful deep cream colour that contrasts admirably with the pure white of the silk. A very thick ruching of orange blossoms border the skirt, and medallions of the bridal flowers ornament the front. The young bride is to wear a wreath of orange blossoms and a veil of finest lace. A lovely cloak, to be worn over the wedding gown, is of pure white silk in a tick white cord. It is embroidered in silver thread, with sequins and beads. A collar of pure white ostrich feather, wide of frond and daintily curled, surrounds the neck and serves as heading to a shoulder cape of the silk, embroidered in silver. The fronts are bordered with white ostrich feather.

The going-away gown is made of vigogne in its lightest and finest texture, in a bluish pale grey. It is embroidered on the bodice and sleeves and down the front of the skirt in slender floral sprays, with roses and forget-me-nots in the natural colours of the flowers. A pretty fichu, which is to serve as shoulder covering, is in the same vigogne as the dress, and is embroidered all round the outlines with silken roses and forget-me-nots. Several rows of the narrow silk fringe called "Tom Thumb" form a trimming round the neck. A mantle of darker shade is provided for supplementing the fichu during the short journey to be taken on the wedding day, and a becoming little toque to match the dress is to be trimmed with roses in the same tender tones as those seen in the silk embroidery. A special gown, reserved for the entry into Darmstadt, is of a fine cloth, with a soft bloom upon the surface. The colour is exactly that of the sun-kissed flush upon a white raspberry, a new triumph of the dyer's art. The bodice simulates an over and an under one, the former embroidered in the closest and richest stitchery, with a design of butterflies and flowers in pale, refined tones of colour. At the edges this is given depth of tone by the introduction of fine black net, also covered with similar embroidery. Dots of the stitchery are scattered at equal distances all over the skirt, and on the portion of the bodice which drops down, in long, slender points over the embroidery. The coat to match is in the same cloth as the dress, furnished with two collars, one erect and one down-turned, both lavishly, yet artistically, embroidered to match the dress. It fits quite closely to the figure at the back, but has straight fronts, the upper parts of which are turned back with full revers of the cloth trimmed to match the rest. A small toque is provided to be worn with this costume. Princess Victoria will not wear satin, consequently her wedding shoes are in white kid embroidered with pearls.

The sumptuous cloth of silver and brocaded cloth of silver of which the Court gown is composed, to be worn by the youthful Grand Duchess at her first Drawing-room in Darmstadt, were manufactured in Russia by the Duchess of Edinburgh's special command. The petticoat is in the cloth of silver, a fabric in which the warp is in silk, the woof in the precious metal. The front is in plain, but very rich and thick white satin embroidered in silver in one of the handsomest designs ever executed by human fingers. The train is in the brocaded cloth of silver, which has an equal proportion of the metal with the material of the petticoat, the broche design being an artistic blending of scrolls and leaves. The train is to be lined with white satin, and bordered all round with a thick ruche of white ostrich feathers.

There are teagowns, dressing gowns, matinees, coats and skirts, with the blouses to be worn with them, mantles for day and evening wear, capes short and long, silk petticoats to go with the various dresses, the brightly tinted for evening wear, the more sober for afternoons. There are stockings in black, white, ecru, and all pale tints, most of them embroidered in the finest stitchery, pocket-handkerchiefs in dozens, all wrought with the bride's monogram and the grand ducal coronet, and like the underlinen, all trimmed with real Valenciennes. The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue, this being Princess Victoria's colour, as pink was her eldest sister's. Her favourite device for enclosing her monogram, V.M., is the Maltese cross. In every case the design of the fine embroidery upon the handkerchiefs is matched to that of the Valenciennes with which each separate set is trimmed.

Among the shoes is a pair in silver kid, with paste ornaments. These are intended to be worn with a Court dress. Some very elaborately embroidered shoes are also in white kid, with a design of roses and leaves worked in gold and silver thread in which a few Rhine stones are introduced. The heels are covered with yellow kid, and a pair of paste ornaments of a costly kind adorn the front. The Princess has a sensible aversion to high heels. Three or four pair of evening shoes have been made of pale-toned kid to match the various evening gowns. Among these are pale blue embroidered with beads to match, mingled with white floss silk, and trimmed with bows of blue and white striped silk ; white kid embroidered in soft but vivid green with spangles blush pink embroidered with pale green : and several made of the lightest tone of Russia, embroidered all round the uppers with gold or bronze beads. The boots are in every phase of thickness. All, however, are light, being entirely made by hand. The riding boots are in patent leather. Some of the walking shoes are made of pig-skin laced with cream-coloured silk. The shoes to be worn with the going away costume are in bronze kid with laces. A number of house shoes are in different tones of bronze with gold beads introduced round the opening, as well as round the whole of the upper part of the sole. A few pair are made of fine calf, the colour being bright yellow, almost tan. These are embroidered with gold beads. A pair of black openwork shoes have the spaces sewn back with black silk, and show the bead embroidery all round the opening. There are many pairs of house shoes in black kid with jet embroidery, and in bronze with gold and bronze beads introduced. A pair of seal-skin shoes, not made of the fur of the animal, but of the skin itself, are in a very beautiful tone of brown. There are four different shades of brown in the boots. One or two pair of shoes are strapped across the sole, others are patent leather throughout, with imitation toecaps, not put on, but cut out in the leather. Steel is introduced in one or two pair. The bedroom slippers are made of russet kid, trimmed with little pompoms in pink and blue, and lined with blue satin. All the boots and shoes are lined with satin, chiefly red.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases, and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments ; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body ; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 2.

Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Smith, Major, Bo, 22nd Infy, on duty, from Deesa
Langhorn, Lt Ms, R A, on furlough, from Aurrungabad.

MAY 3.

Gordon, Lt-Col, Allahabad G L I, on leave, from Allahabad.
Lloyd, Capt, Ms, Comt, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES—MAY 2.

Moore, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on medical certificate, to Matheran.

MAY 3.

Burnaby, Major, Bengal, E Surrey Regt, on retirement, to Matheran.
Weller, Capt, Bengal, 14th Lancers, on leave, to Australia.
Cowper, Capt, Bengal, 10th Lancers, on leave, to Australia.
Harden, Major, Bengal, Bedford, on leave, to Australia.
Plant, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Garwood, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R E, to join, to Karachi.
Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg Nagpur Dist, off leave, to Kamptee.
Bainbridge, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made :—Col G C Sartorius, C B, S C, to be Col on the Staff, Comdg at Nasirabad, in succession to Col E Cunningham, S C, resigned ; and Col R Westmacott, C B, D S O, S C, offg Assist Adjt Genl, to be Assist Adjt Genl on the Bombay Estabt vice Major F Stevenson, resigned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Surgn-Capt F E Murray, M D, I M S offg Medical Officer, 19th Bo Infy, for six months.

The services of Surgn-Major R W S Lyons, M D, I M S are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—The following promotions and appointments are made :—Second Lieut P J Agelasto to be Lieut vice Wray, promoted ; Second Lieut F Wright to be Lieutenant vice Mackenzie, promoted ; J T Robertson, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice Agelasto, promoted ; and W R Hoonahan, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice Wright, promoted.

Lieut H C Hill, 2nd Battan Royal Munster Fusiliers, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Paris on medical certificate for three months.

The services of Lieut T H Henderson, 13th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned Medical officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Estabit, from the date of his arrival at Bombay :—Surgn-Lieut H Bennett.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave :—Surgn-Capt C T Hudson, I M S till 2nd Nov medical certificate ; Depy Comssy and Hony Capt G Dunn, Military Works Dept, six months, medical certificate ; and Col J G Fagan, General List, Cavalry, till 1st June private affairs. Col Fagan has been permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieut J H Dickson, S C Depy Assist Comssy Genl for six months.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Army have been granted medals for meritorious service with annuities, and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuities :—

Medals inscribed 'For Meritorious Service,' with annuity.

No 74, Dafadar Abdul Aziz, 6th Bo Cavy, vice Dafadar Lal Muhammad, pensioned ; No 13, Dafadar (Trumpeter-Major) Sheikh Jan Muhammad, 7th Bombay Lancers, vice Dafadar Kutb Shah, promoted.

Medals inscribed 'For Long Service and Good Conduct,' with gratuity.

No 84, Farrier Sheikh Hussain, Governor's Body-Guard ; No 773, Sowar Kase Rao Kadam, 1st Bo Lancers ; No 560, Naick Jagdeo Singh, 2nd Bo Lancers ; No 512, Sowar Hidayatullah Khan, 2nd Bo Lancers ; No 431, Sowar Balvant Rao Tingre, 4th Bo Cavy ; No 433, Sowar Sheikh Ghulam Nabi, 4th Bo Cavy ; No 285, Naick Hazar Mir Khan, 5th Bo Cavy ; No 203, Naick Kazim Ali Khan, 6th Bo Cavy ; No 105, Trumpeter Sher Gul Khan, 6th Bo Cavy ; No 162, Sapper Hari Ahir, Bombay Sappers and Miners ; No 599, Sapper Itnak Krishnak, Bombay Sappers and Miners ; No 1319, Naick Apnak Samnak, 1st Bo Infy ; No 954, Lance-Naick Rawajnak Jannak, 1st Bo Infy ; No 2364, Naick Raoji Bhosle, 2nd Bo Infy ; No 2305, Lance-Naick Balwati Malsure, 2nd Bo Infy ; No 5073, Lance-Naick Ganu Sinde, 3rd Bo Infy ; No 54, Private Ehau Vagh, 3rd Bo Infy ; No 831, Naick Gonnak Pandnak, 4th Bo Infy ; No 613, Bugler Gunnak Rajnak, 4th Bo Infy ; No 1645, Naick Krishnaji Bedar, 5th Bo Infy ; No 1892, Private Haraji Bedar, 5th Bo Infy ; No 799, Naick Sheikh Ismail, 7th Bo Infy ; No 745, Naick Ragmehtar, 7th Bo Infy ; No 1649, Private Lakshman Powar, 8th Bo Infy ; No 1689, Lance Naick Pandu Kadam, 8th Bo Infy ; No 1601, Naick Esnak Laknak, 10th Bo Infy ; No 1622, Private Sheikh Suleman, 10th Bo Infy ; No 59, Naick John Francis Attaide, 12th Bo Infy ; No 1991, Private Haji Khan, 12th Bo Infy ; No 459, Fife-Major Gannak Ramnak, 13th Bo Infy ; No 533, Private Rajnak Itnak, 13th Bo Infy ; No 2361, Naick Mhadnak Sonnak, 14th Bo Infy ; No 2451, Private Banaji Israel, 14th Bo Infy ; No 1242, Private Sakharam Lad, 16th Bo Infy ; No 1281, Private Itu Nigde, 16th Bo Infy ; No 2217, Private Ramji Chalka, 17th Bo Infy ; No 2227, Private Lakshman Parab, 17th Bo Infy ; No 899, Naick Bhagnak Harnak, 19th Bo Infy ; No 893, Lance-Naick Sheikh Ali Bakhsh, 19th Bo Infy ; No 1154, Private Subhanrao Gujar, 20th Bo Infy ; No 1179, Private Pandji Sawant, 20th Bo Infy ; No 1612, Private Mahadmehtar Rammehtar, 21st Bo Infy ; No 1622, Private Gannak Itnak, 21st Bo Infy ; No 770, Private Daji Naringnekar, 22nd Bo Infy ; No 803, Private Subhanrao Shirke, 22nd Bo Infy ; No 168, Private Sheikh Abbas, 23rd Bo Infy ; No 206, Private Lakshman Chande, 23rd Bo Infy ; No 2060, Bugler Sheikh Muhammad, 25th Bo Infy ; No 1714, Private Abdulla Khan, 27th Bo Infy ; 390, Lance-Naick Maruti Powar, 28th Bo Infy ; No 511, Private Gunaji Toraskar, 28th Bo Infy ; No 2658, Naick Jahan Khan, 29th Bo Infy ; No 2719, Private Ahmad Khan, 29th Bo Infy ; No 96, Naick Isa Khan, 30th Bo Infy ; and No 1000, Naick Hashim Khan, 30th Bo Infy.

"Medals inscribed 'For Long Service and Good Conduct.' without gratuity."

No 50, Sowar Umar Khan, Governor's Body-Guard ; No 664, Sowar Gopal Rao Mirge, 1st Bo Lancers ; No 801, Sowar Sheikh Kamarud-din, 4th Bo Cavy ; No 793, Sapper Balu Sambu, Bombay Sappers and Miners ; No 898, Private Gangnak Laknak, 1st Bo Infy ; No 2308, Private Bhagu Sakpal 2nd Bo Infy ; No 13, Private Ramji Sinde, 3rd Bo Infy ; No. 1925, Private Lakshman Rao More, 5th Bo Infy ; No. 815, Private Ramji Bane, 7th Bo Infy ; No. 1769, Private Hari Yesu Harmalkar, 8th Bo Infy ; No. 2387, Private Babaji Ghag, 10th Bo Infy ; No. 134, Private Daji Sagdare, 12th Bo Infy ; No. 458, Drummer Lakhnak Gondnak, 13th Bo Infy ; No. 2461, Private Farsu Girkar, 14th Bo Infy ; No. 2377, Private Hanmanta Lokhande, 17th Bo Infy ; No. 838, Private Tuknak Bhivnak, 19th Bo Infy ; No. 1180, Private Kanoji Amre, 20th Bo Infy No. 828, Private Ramcharan Pathak, 22nd Bo Infy ; No. 261, Private Mukund Rao Sinde, 23rd Bo Infy ; No. 1963, Private Jairam Rawut, 25th Bo Infy ; and No. 2741, Private Sardar Khan, 29th Bo Infy.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appoinments :—(1) Rao Bhadur Bhimji Morarji to the First Grade Depy Assist Political Agent ; (2) Rao Bhadur Keshavrao Bhaskarji to be Second Grade Depy Assist Political Agent " (Rao Bhadur Maganlal Lallubbhai) " " (Rao Bahadur Savailal Govinnram)" (3) Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasji to be third grade Depy Assist Political Agent ; (4) Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai to be Third Grade Depy Assist Political Agent, continuing on the duty to which he was deputed by Govt Resolution Political Dept, ; No. 2346, dated the 10th April 1893 ; (5) Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai to be FourthGrade Depy Assist Political Agent, and to continue as sub pro tem Third Grade Depy Assist Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai " (Rao Behadur Chunilal Sarabhai) " ; (6) Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur to be Forth Grade Depy Assist Political Agent ; (7) Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal to be Fifth Grade and to be sub pro tem Forth Grade Depy Assist Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai ; (8) Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji to be Fifth Grade Depy Assist Political Agent " (Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai)" ; (9) Rao Babardur Varjlal Parshotamrai to be Fifth Grade Depy Assist Political Agent ; (10) Rao Bahadur Manibhai Hharibhai to be Fifth Grade Depy Assist Politcal Agent ; (11) Rao Bahadur Ganesh Gangadhar to be Fifth Grade Depy Assist Political Agent ; and (12) Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram to be Fifth Grade Depy Assist Political Agent.

2. The officers shown in quoted and without numbers opposite their names are so shown in order to settle their seniority. Their lien has been or is by these orders, suspended under Article 139 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the appoinments made in their place are all made subject to the liability to revert should the officers whose lien has been suspended return to their British appointment.

With effect from the date on which these appointments take effect, Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai to revert to the Revenue Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appointment Mr J C Gloster, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, during the absence of Mr R Giles, M A, and pending relief by Lieut-Col A H Meyhew.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col C W H Sealy to act, in addition to his own duties as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Bgdr-Genl J Jopp on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest, Rao Bahadur Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, first class subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, With power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to anthorize A'zam Vishnu Moreshwar Dabholkar, acting Mahalkari of petha Mulshi in the district of Poona, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Messrs H F Aston, ICS, and C E G Crawford, ICS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 7th Apl, in the afternoon.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard :—Mr Vishnu Narayan Bhatkande, BA, LLB ; Mr Kashinath R Korgawkar, BA, LLB ; and Mr Abraham A Kehimkar, BA, LLB.

Messrs C P Cooper and J S Slater respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, on the 21st Apl., in the afternoon.

Mr J B W Biddle, acting Dist Supt of Police, Kanara, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H R Mead, 16th Bo Infy, to act as Cant Magte at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Capt P H Saulez, transferred, or pending further orders.

Capt Mead is also appointed, to be a Magte of first class in the Ahmedabad Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Capt Mead, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Mead to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and under Sec 8 of Act XIII of 1889, to declare that the value of the suits which are to be congnizable by him shall not exceed Rs. 50.

Azam Raghavendra Bhojo, acting Head Karkun, taluka Dharwar, in the district of Dharwar is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested additional powers.

Mr Venkatrao Rukmanged Inamdar, B A, LL B, Assist Judge, F P, Bijapur, and Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sub-Division, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division to try all cases committed and hear all appeals presented to the Court of Session during such Vacation.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Cap F J M Edwards, 3rd B L C, to act as Cant Magte a Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence on leave of Major A Wapshare, or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Edwards, to be a Magte of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

The following appointments of Clerks of second class Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Sholapur-Bijapur District have been made:—Mr Gopal Krishna Padhey to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangola and Malsiras vice Mr Govind Atmaram, retired ; and Mr Jiwaji Ramchandra to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Karmala vice Mr Gopal Krishna Padhey, transferred.

Azam Mahadeo Chintaman Kelkar, Head Karkun, taluka Man in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Dnyanu Ganoji Sinde, Head Karkun, taluka Tasgaon in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Annaji Krishnarao Sindgikar, Mamlatdar, taluka Badami in the district of Bijapur, is appointed a Magte of the third class, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, acting Assist Collr, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr D McDonald, Professor of Biology in the Elphinstone College, and Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College has been granted furlough for six months.

Mr T B Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C Macnagten, MA, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of six months on medical certificate of the furlough.

Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Atre, BA, Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr E Greenwood, Vice-Principal, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, availed himself of the furlough granted by Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trimbak, Sub Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr Vishvanath Vishnu Bapat is appointed to act as Sub Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during the absence of Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trimbak.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to mame the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Choitram Ranchandra to act as Supt, Sind Survey, during the absence of Mr L W Seymour, or pending further orders ; and Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Anuprai, Mukhtyarkar of Ghotki, to act as sixth grade Depy Collr, Sind, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Choitram Ramchandra, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Sladen, I C S, to act as Assist Commr in Sind during the absence of Mr. W H Lucas, I C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, on relief by Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi reverting to his mamlat on relief.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri, BA (Bombay), to act as Assist to the Commissioner, S D, and Depy Collr, sixth grade, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, or pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, Assist to the Commissioner, S D, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr Balwant Ganesh Deshpande, Divisional Forest Officer, Ratnagiri, and Mr Genesh Sakharam Hinge, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Satara, passed with credit, and Mr Ardesnir Nasarvanji Master, L C E, Divisional Forest Officer in charge Panch Mahals, and Mr A C Robinson, L C E, Sub Divsional Forest Officer, Koloba, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

Mr W F D Fisher, Assist Consvr of Forests, Panch Mahals, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower Standard.

Mr. Nanabhai Dadabhai Sataravala, L C E, Extra Assistt Consvr of Forests, Working Plans Party II, S C, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Lower Standard.

Mr Balwant Ganesh Deshpande, Divisional Forest Officer, Ratnagiri, and Mr, Genesh Sakharam Hinge, Extra Assist Convr of Forests, Satara, and Mr Ardeshir Nasarvanji Master, L C E Divsional Forest Officer in charge Panch Mahals passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr W F D Fisher, Assist Consr of Forests, Panch Mahals passed an examjnation in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr Nanabhai Dadabhai Sataravala, L C E, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, Working Plans Party II, S C, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Surgn-Capt Baman Das Basu to hold charge of the Civil Surgeoncy, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, pending relief by Surgn Major H W Stevenson in June next.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F Chambers to act as Director, Government Observatory, Colaba, during the absence of Mr C Chambers, F R S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Lieut W C Sprague, M D, to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, in addition to his Military duties, pending relief by Surgn Capt H Herbert, F R C S, who will remain at Kaira until relieved.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major R W S Lyons, M D, to act as Civil Surgn Ratnagiri, vice Surgn Capt Crimmin, V C, transferred.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col James Arnott, M D, C M (Glas), is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S N Squire to act as Ex Engr, Western Nara, during the absence of Mr R R Menner on furlough, or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr H V M Phelips, Assoc M Inst C E, Assist Engr, first grade, to Ex Engr, third grade, temporary rank.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 28.)

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr W Giles, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of leave.

Mr E A S Bell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Shaw officiated in the rank of Examr, 4th class, 3rd grade.

Mr P E Raven, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Burma, is permanently transferred to Hyderabad.

The following promotions are ordered in the Accts Branch :—

Mr A R Becher, to be Examr, 1st class, Mr H Stuart, to be Examr, 2nd class, Mr F E Godfrey, to be Examr, 2nd class, Mr I S Sherlock Hubbard, to be Examr, 3rd class ; Mr G C Wolfe, to be Examr, 4th class, 3rd grade, Mr D R White, to be Examr, 4th class, 3rd grade ; Mr C Sowerby, to be Examr, 4th class, 3rd grade.

Mr E E Oliver, Supdtg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr, and Secy to that Govt in the P W Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, during the absence of Lieut Col G F L Marshall, C I E, R E, on privilege leave.

Mr J M Campion, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Supdtg Engr, vice Mr Oliver.

Mr J Manson, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bengal Dooars Railway Company Limited, is granted furlough for eight months.

The services of Lieut J W Petavel, R E, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of Mr W H Nightingale, Offg Supdtg Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr of Assam in the P W Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Lieut Col A C Bigg Wither, Supdtg Engr, 1st class, is, on return from furlough, posted to Assam, and appointed Supdtg Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr, in the P W Dept.

Mr G J Perram, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Supdtg Engr.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allen, C H
Andren, James C S
Aron, Klara
Ahmed Moosajee
Abdul Rahim Haji Sidick
Affleck, Miss
Anderson, Lieut A T
Braithwaite, Capt Aubrey
Beerr, Acct, C
Bernora, B
Blanche, Miss Enma
Bree, Capt R A
Biges, Mr E
Braine, Miss
Berkowich, Fenny
Baldwin, W
Barry, Prof T D Collis
Blake, Miss N
Bachmann, A
Bowles, Miss Alfred
Bradley, W A
Baird, John
Cooke, Collis Major M C
Chappell, Dr G P
Church, W T
Corfired, H S
Cheron Mons Henrs
Cunningham, G H
Challenger, H L
Cohen Annaji
Clark, Capt A
Diamanti, Mons O
Dwarkanath Ghose
Dunder, Dr J C
Denhom, Mr
Dunmorr, Earl of
Drewity, Hams
Davies, Sydney W
Forrester, A
Figneirdo, D F
Fox, H W
Fendall, W
Feriberg, Miss
Goldie, A L
Gibbon, Capt J A
Gibbon, Mrs
Goldmann, Grigorie
Halt, Geo
Harding, D Lejn
Hewr, H J P
Harrison, Miss E
Harrison, J E
Hitchens, P
Heron, C H
Hancock, Capt W W
Hamilton, Mrs Francis
Hamilton, F W Dough
Harland & Son
Haller, Max
Hall, Surg-Capt. G N
Hashagen, Mrs G
Harley, Dr
Harvey, H T A
Inglis, A E
Ino, Geo
Ivrs, R J
Joyner, R B
Jones, Capt R D
Johnstone, Mrs J
Johnson, A G
Jehangir P Kambatta
King, Mons Joseph
Kaunrruther, F S
Kadir Baksh, Dr
Legart, Mrs E
Leao, Capt, Amode
Longley, J M
Lambert, F G
Montague, J D
Minto, J
Merk, Franz
Mirza Wajid Hoosen
Madge, D F
Morris, Mrs
Milloy, H
Montonlard, Mrs L P
Maclean, S
Melamed, Miss A
Nyse, G
Nand Singh
Otto, J E
O'Reilly, Bgdr-Surg Dr Col T
Orr, George
Prince, Pirr, D Arenberg
Pandolfini, Ddontes
Pottinger, Mrs
Pinchasik, Schieliro
Peterson, P
Peel, Sgt-Maj R
Peltrn, F
Pories, Prof
Rao Sahib, C V S
Rosenblum, Markie
Robertson, C C
Rubbercht Maril
Reiter, Rebecca
Rentiers, B
Rosenberg, M
Roper, Miss C
Robinson, C
Rocha, P A da
Ribbentroys, B
Read, W H
Shankland, John
Smith, Mrs J G
Sandford, J R
Sharpe, H A
Swan, R L
Signiera, E D
Sakhawat Sheikh
Stoffer, T
Stwart, Mrs M
Syed Hamzale
Sallivan, Harry
Shaw, Miss Alena
Saunders, Robt
Sieberg, Mons D H O
Spena, Reginald
Schwiering
Thomas, A H
Turner, C J
Telang, N B
Thornton, Lieut
Thomas, Mrs S S
Tate, Mrs
Vanghan, Mrs
Vaingartin, A
Vawhall, Miss M A
Winckler, C I
Wilson, Lady Sarah
Wright, Barton
Whitley, E G
Wood, E S
Wells Miss E F
Williams, W Kenneth
Willcox, H W
Williams, E H
White, Mrs
Wilson, John
Wilson, Gorden
William, Capt
Xavier, Mrs M
Xydias, Mons Th

THE affairs of the Devonshire Club are causing anxiety to the members. The Committee, after carefully considering the position, have decided to recommend that the club be closed from the 30th of June, and that the property and assets be realised. The proposal will be submitted to the members at a special meeting. The number of members has decreased from 1,178 in 1886 to 900, and is now 80 less than it was twelve months ago. A minority of the Committee do not regard the situation as hopeless, and intend to suggest to the forthcoming meeting plans for continuing the club.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THERE are about 9000 English barristers on the Law List, of whom about 3000 are trying to practise.

It is whispered that the Social Purity Association is keeping a watch on the movements of a dozen members of Parliament, six on either side.

Miss Alice Rothschild is one of the most enthusiastic women horticulturists in the world, and her collection of roses alone is valued at £14,000.

"If any of my friends ask how I am," Mr. Gladstone (the "Leeds Mercury" says) wrote in a letter the other day, "tell them I feel like a disestablished church with the bracing breezes blowing around me."

Mrs. Langtry, "Figaro" states, will be paid the tolerably handsome salary of £100 a week (eight weeks being guaranteed and paid in advance) as leading actress in Mr. Robert Buchanan's new enterprise at the Opera Comique.

We hear that on the Sunday after Lord Rosebery had accepted the Premiership, the vicar of Christ Church, Epsom, asked the prayers of the church for one who frequently worshipped with them, and who had recently undertaken a post of the highest responsibility. The Prime Minister, unknown to the vicar, was in church, and was much affected by the appeal.

London theatre managers might take a lesson from some of their American colleagues in regard to accommodation for the critics. In New York (says the "Morning") it is the custom on first nights to provide a room liberally supplied with writing materials and messenger boys for the use of the gentlemen. Such an arrangement would do away with the spectacle of a number of more or less elderly scribes writing for dear life while seated on the staircases leading to the stalls, as was the case on Saturday night at the Garrick Theatre.

It is becoming quite fashionable, says a correspondent, for ladies to occupy important congregational pulpits on Sunday. Twice one Sunday last a sister of the late Mr. Spurgeon preached to crowded congregations at a church in Hampstead Road. On the same afternoon Mrs. Lawson Forster, wife of the popular minister of Harecourt Chapel, Canonbury, delivered an address instead of her husband; and Mrs. Vyrnwy Morgan's sermons at York Road have quite taken the hearts of the Lambeth people by storm.

Sir William Harcourt nursed on the knee of Mr. Gladstone, sounds rather apocryphal. But the authority is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the story is told by "Toby, M.P.," in the pages of the Strand Magazine." It was at Sandringham some years ago that Sir William Harcourt said he had a perfect recollection of sitting on Mr. Gladstone's knee. The recital took the fancy of Mr. Frank Lockwood, who was present, and a sketch he forthwith drew of the scene is now among the possessions of the Princess of Wales.

By the choice which the committee of the Reform Club has made of the two gentlemen whom they are empowered to specially elect for distinguished political services, they have shown that they intend to maintain the impartiality of the club. Mr. S. Whitbread is, as everybody knows, a strong Gladstonite, being, in fact, the show brewer of the party, and Lord Kelvin is an equally strong Unionist, though we should have thought his services were rather scientific than political. No doubt, however, the latter have been more than sufficient to justify the committee in paying a graceful compliment to the most distinguished of living electricians.

A correspondent writes:—"Inspector Melville will probably receive £1000 from the French Government for the capture of Meunier, that being the reward offered. He was walking with his wife at Victoria Station, when he suddenly gave her his umbrella and a parcel, and said, 'Go and sit down, my dear, in the waiting-room; I want to speak to a friend.' Mrs. Melville, however, stayed to see what was up, and soon saw her husband struggling with the Anarchist. With pardonable pride she told the bystanders who her husband was, and picked up the Anarchist's hat, gloves, and umbrella. Quite unmoved she watched the scene, and when Meunier was arrested, she coolly handed back to each combatant his respective belongings."

Following on the announcement that Sir Richard Temple intends to retire from the representation of Kingston comes the news that the local Conservatives have lost no time in selecting another candidate. Their choice has fallen upon Mr. Alderman Skewes-Cox, who has for many years past been the most active and energetic of the local leaders. His policy is sufficiently "progressive" to satisfy the most exacting of the Liberal Unionists, while it is not of the sort which makes the faithful Conservative wince. The best of all candidates, next to a statesman of acknowledged reputation, is the strong local man, and we are glad to see that the Kingston Conservatives have laid this maxim to heart.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the 'Dundee Advertiser' writes:—I am told that there are still nearly 100 constituencies without Liberal candidates. This is certainly an awkward and positively dangerous condition of affairs. The events of the last few days have shown that we might at any moment be plunged into a general election, and if the Government went to the country with so many constituencies not provided with Liberal candidates, the consequences might be disastrous. The duty of the local Liberal Associations is to select candidates without delay. The probabilities of early dissolution have become lessened, but still a Government with a small majority is never absolutely safe against surprises and misadventures. The Central Liberal Association ought to take steps at once to see that no constituency is without a Liberal candidate who will be thoroughly known to the electors before the election takes place.

M. Berthelot, a French scientist, has just given a remarkable address on "The year 2000." After saying that he looked to chemistry for deliverance from present day social evils and for the possibility of realising the Socialists' dreams, he continued—'This change will be greatly due to chemistry utilising the heat of the sun and the central heat of the globe. The latter can be obtained by shafts 3000 or 4000 metres in depth. Modern engineers are equal to the task of sinking. Then the water down so deep would be hot and able to all possible machinery going." When energy can be cheaply obtained (M. Berthelot continues) food can be made from carbon taken from carbonic acid, hydrogen taken from water, and nitrogen taken from the air. What work the vegetables have so far done science will soon be able to do better, and with far greater profusion and independently of seasons or evil microbes or insects. There will be then no passion to own land, beasts need not be bred for slaughter, man will be milder and more moral, and barren regions may be preferable to fertile as habitable places, because they will not be pestiferous from ages of manuring. The reign of chemistry will beautify the planet. There will under it be no need to disfigure it with the geometrical works of the agriculturist, or with the grime of factories and chimneys. It will recover its verdure and flora. The earth will be a vast pleasure garden, and the human race will live in peace and plenty.

Like a number of other noted celebrities (writes a London correspondent), whose names have figured in the criminal annals of our country, Edward Sweeney, alias Ted Davis, alias Scott, has been promoted to the stage, not in the role of a shouting, bawling bookmaker, but as a dumb lay-figure, seemingly secured firmly to a chair, and hoisted in mid-air. Mr. Charles Morritt, the eminent prestidigitateur of Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, is evidently under the impression that the appearance of the Ardlamont Mystery Man at his entertainment will "catch on', to the public taste, but judging from the number of those who assembled on Monday afternoon, the novelty introduced, despite the "Pall Mall Gazette" boom, fell very flat. "The Missing Man," as the trick is termed, is something after the old Porteous style of entertainment. Sweeney, led upon the stage by Mr. Morritt, was received with a round of applause, for what reason one was at a loss to conjecture, except that he has managed to baffle for months the whole of Scotland Yard's most vigilant detectives. The man thus introduced seemed to bear out his own description of himself—timid and far from courageous, not like a sportsman, as one might expect of such a self-confident bookmaker as Ted Davis. His bow was stiff in response to the applause which greeted him. He was dressed in a light brown or drab jacket suit, and it was observed that the published photographs were truthful pictures. Mr. Morritt, previous to placing his man in the chair and adjusting the ropes about him, stated that this was the identical Edward Sweeney for whose capture a reward of £200 has been offered in connection with the Ardlamont mystery. Only the other day he had surrendered, but Scotland Yard would have nothing to do with the mysterious man. Accordingly he had "secured" him at considerable expense in order that he might make him disappear quicker than he did from Ardlamont. Mr. Morritt then bound Sweeney in a chair in view of the company. Afterwards he was wheeled to the rear of the stage, and hoisted to a position in the centre of what might be described as a picture frame. Hanging thus, all was ready. The stage was enveloped in darkness for a second, then a pistol flash was followed by the falling of the chair at the front of the proscenium, minus Sweeney. But where was Sweeney? Mr. Morritt was the only one "in the know." At any rate, the spectators saw no more for the time being of the man whose name occupied the attention of the police and the public for so many months. And thus easily London sightseers, we suppose, are pleased."

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer**—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HO WE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much [illegible] in telling [illegible] I have taken the Lungili you [illegible] sent me, [illegible] appears to have completely cured [illegible] have been suffering four years from dysentery, [illegible] result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill,
BIRMINGHAM.

TESTIMONIAL FROM

Sir Samuel Baker,

THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,
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AT THE
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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.

Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

"EDENIA."
FRAGRANT. REFINED. LASTING.
LUNDBORG'S FAMOUS PERFUMES.
The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural flower essences ever distilled.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

[illegible]RY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
[illegible]UT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR DRESSING:

EDWARDS' "HARLENE"

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

USED BY THOUSANDS DAILY. ITS SUPERIORITY IS UNSURPASSED.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE"

POSITIVELY FORCES

LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, AND MOUSTACHIOS

To grow heavily in a few weeks, without injury to the skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned remedy for

Baldness

FROM WHATEVER CAUSES ARISING.

As a PRODUCER of WHISKERS and MOUSTACHIOS it has never been equalled. As a CURER of WEAK or THIN EYELASHES, or RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR, NEVER FAILS.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir.—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
"S. BENNETT,
"9, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir.—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
"Mrs. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

A DISTANT FRIEND.

"Dear Sir,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair; kindly forward another large bottle.
"Private ARTHUR HARRIS,
"Kuse-el-nil Barracks,
"Cairo, Egypt."

WORKED WONDERS IN TWO WEEKS.

"Kangayam.
"Coimbatore District, India,
"1st September, 1891.

"To
"Messrs. R. F. Smith and Co., Chemists,
Madras.

"Gentlemen,

"The two bottles of Edwards' "Harlene" last supplied have worked wonders within the short period of a fortnight. For the past eight years I have been losing my hair in such abundance that the crown of my head became actually bald at my present comparatively early age of 32. To my relief, I am happy to state now that my "bald pate" has been partially covered, and my hair has assumed a fine dark colour. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this testimonial.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) A. B. CHATELIER,
"Sub-Registrar, Coimbatore Dist.

(True Copy.)
Sent us by Messrs. Smith and Co., as above.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4½ years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.

Nothing so Effectual as EDWARDS' "HARLENE."

"Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'
"E. RICKET,
"395, High Road, Gunnersbury."

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

"Dear Sir,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
"W. A. RUDSTEAD,
"46, Handsworth Street, Glasgow."

PHYSICIANS AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS.

1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

EDWARDS & Co.,

95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EDWARDS' VIOLETTA, THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.

A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.

1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle.

"REGISTERED" TRADE MARK "REGISTERED" TRADE MARK

HAMILTON'S "ORIENT" WATCH

THE ONLY
LONDON "MACHINE-MADE" WATCH
PROCURABLE IN INDIA.

KEW CERTIFICATES

Can be supplied with the "Orient" Watch.

PRICE LIST AND
FULL PARTICULARS ON
APPLICATION.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS & WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR
MILD

MANUFCTURERS AND PROPRIETORS

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW Co., Calcutta

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"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."

"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY"—

TREZUKA:

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. *Is unequailed in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints,* syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; immediate legal proceedings will be taken against all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

Wholesale Agents for India: TREACHER & CO. Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—
London Medical Record.

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

AGENTS:—
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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

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NOTICES.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA,

instantly relieved by

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—

"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE

FRUIT JULIEN

PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

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GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

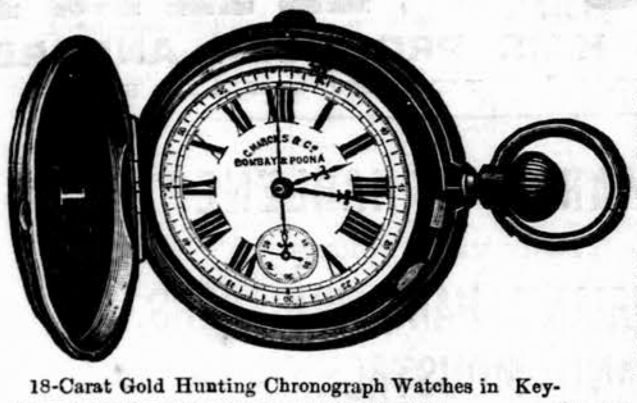
THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS

OR STOP WATCHES

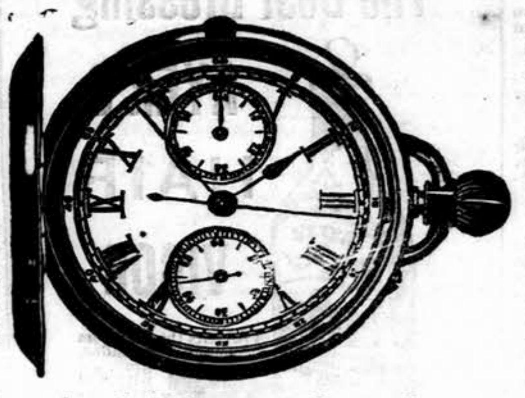
Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

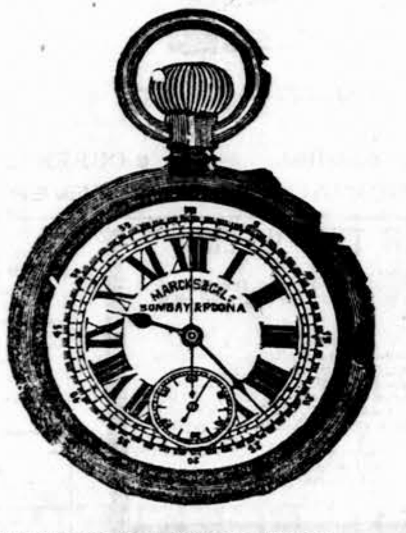
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do Crystal ½ face	„ 220



Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

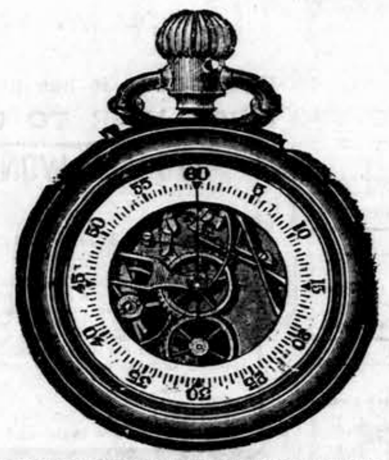
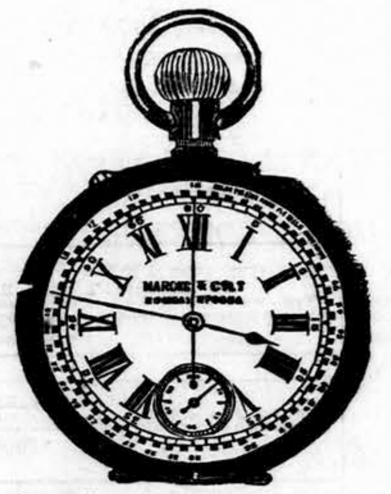


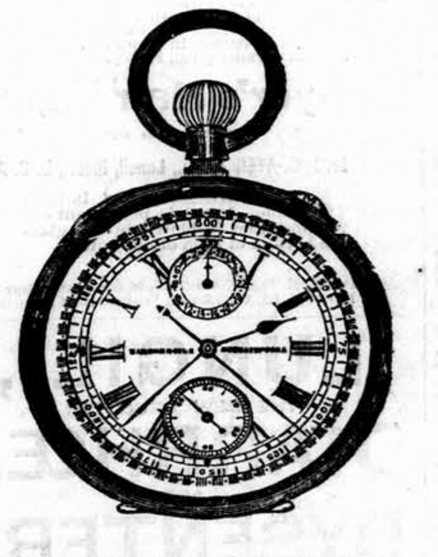
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face	„ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneoulsy	„ 1,200

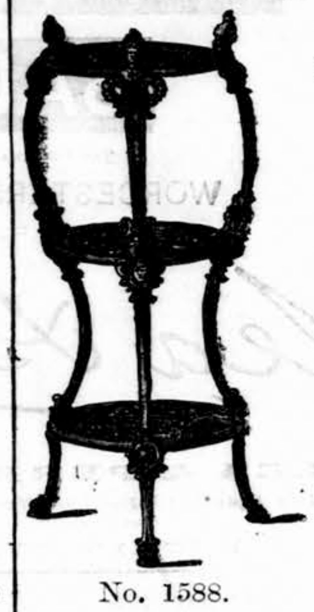
MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS, **BOMBAY & POONA.**

DRAWINGROOM ETAGERE SIDETABLES.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED IN POLISHED METAL

BLACK WITH GOLD OR NICKEL.

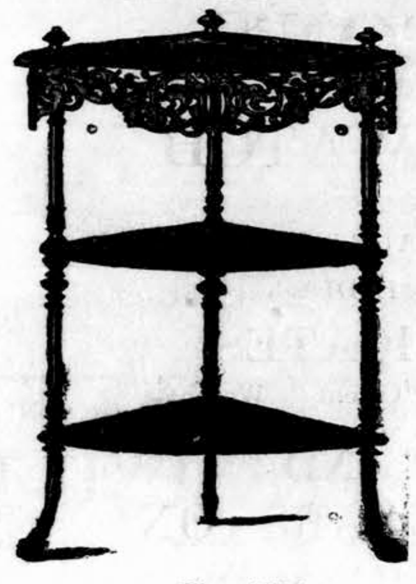
THE MOST USEFUL AND PRETTIEST SIDETABLES, NOW LARGELY USED IN DRAWINGROOMS AND IN GREAT REQUEST.



No. 1588.
28 inches high
10 „ wide.

Very useful and ornamental.

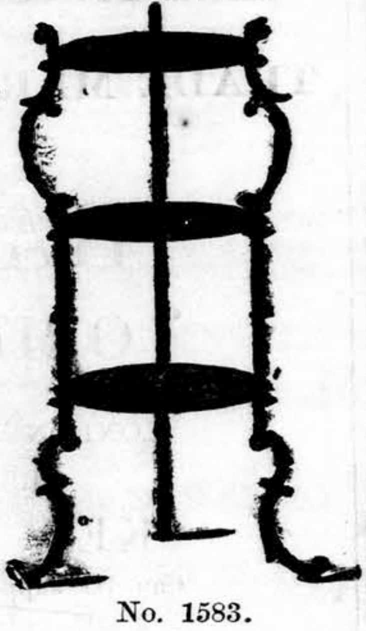
Much admired by all who have seen them.



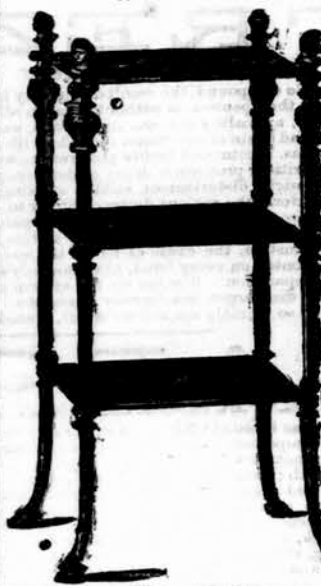
No. 1554.
29 inches high
14 „ wide.

A new stock just received.

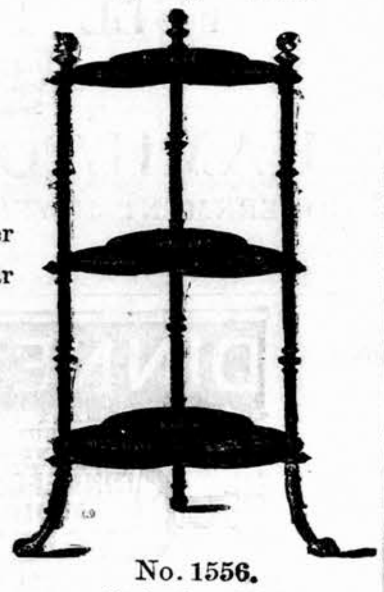
A large variety to select from.



No. 1583.
28 inches high
10 „ wide.



No. 1553.
29 inches high
12 „ wide.



No. 1556.
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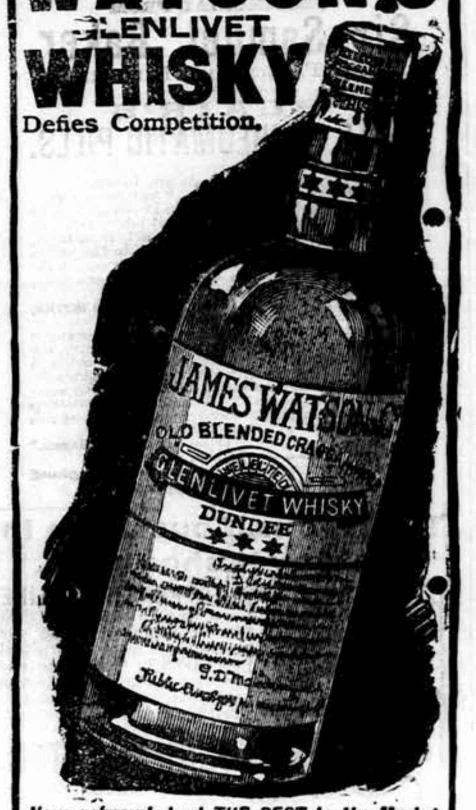

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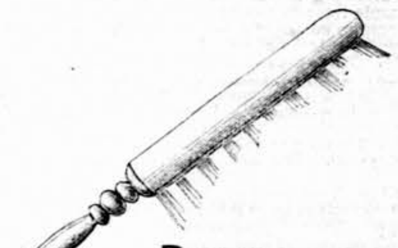

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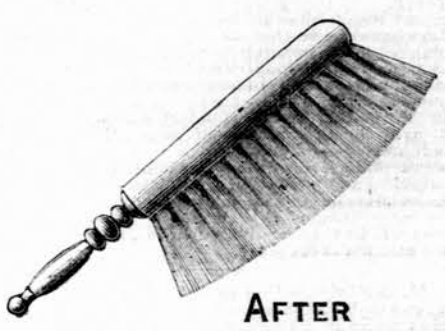

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